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Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 2- BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

MAHATMA AND THE SARDAR ARRESTED.

Liberals' Eleventh Hour Move For Rapprochement.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S WIRE TO VICEROY.

Seeks Interview For Self And Colleagues.

SETHNA, JAYAKAR AND COWASJI JEHANGIR SEE MAHATMAJI.

MANI BHUVAN: A VERITABLE PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE.

BRITISH DIEHARDS SUPPORT REACTIONARY MEASURES.

Mahatma Gandhi who was to leave Bombay for Ahmedabad on Sunday night has postponed his departure by a day.

It is stated that Gandhiji decided to prolong his stay in the city yielding to the persuasion of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Phiroz Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) and other Liberal leaders, who have come forward at such a time to play the role of peace-makers.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, it is understood, has wired to the Viceroy, on behalf of his colleagues, requesting that they be allowed to see him. They then began to advise him on the wisdom of giving an unconditional interview to Gandhiji. Pending receipt of a reply from the Viceroy, Sir Phiroze Sethna requested Gandhiji to postpone his departure by a day.

The reply to the telegram sent by the Liberals is expected to reach to-day (Monday).

BELATED REFULGENCE OF LIBERAL LIGHTS

The leading Liberal lights of Bombay who were reported to have been alarmed at the prospect of the revival of the Civil Disobedience Movement made repeated entries and exits to and from Mani Bhuvan, wearing grave looks on Sunday afternoon. Being questioned as to the results of their activities, they were either non-committal or admitted that they were unable to move their little finger in averting a crisis.

SJT. JAYAKAR "TRYING HIS BEST."

Among those who preferred to be non-committal, was Mr. M. R. Jayakar who had an hour's conversation with Mahatma Gandhi, but on emerging from Mani Bhuvan, all that he could say, was: "I am trying my best." When asked in what direction he was trying to do his best, he made a profound gesture, but did not want to say what it was. Was he going to see the Viceroy? Was he in communication with the Viceroy? To all these questions, Mr. Jayakar's uniform reply was: "Well, I can't say."

SIR C. JEHANGIR (JR.) SEES MAHATMA.

Next to see Mahatmaji, was Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), who also was closeted with the Mahatma for about an hour. He too refused to enlighten the public as to the nature of the conversation, and in righteous indignation said: "Can't I go and talk to Gandhiji in his own house?"

ALSO SIR P. C. SETHNA.

While Sir Cowasji Jehangir was with Gandhiji, Sir Phiroze Sethna was waiting his turn for an audience with the Mahatma. He went in and came out and the reporters were no wiser and could not get an inkling as to what was the subject-matter of discussion.

LAST MINUTE ATTEMPT AT RAPPROACHEMENT.

It is generally believed that they came to see Gandhiji to see if a last-minute attempt to bring about a rapprochement between Government and the Congress was possible.

MAHATMA EXPOSES BUREAUCRACY'S GAME.

Cable Reply To Mr. Horrabin.

At the request of Press, Mahatma Gandhi has released for publication the following cable which he has sent to Mr. Horrabin of the Commonwealth of India League:—

"Deeply grateful your cables sent. Full cable on addressed Tom Williams. Received midnight from Government, finally closing the door upon the request for interview, and all negotiations on the ground that Congress had dared to threaten Civil Disobedience on failure to secure relief. The Viceroy's reply further accuses me of wanting to impose conditions under the menace of unlawful action.

"In the surrounding atmosphere I detect no trace of desire for an honourable and equal co-operation. Viceroy has forgotten that in the Delhi Truce the right of citizen to Civil Disobedience was tacitly recognised; for Civil Disobedience was continuing whilst the negotiations were pending, and it was discontinued only during Truce.

VICEROY BREAKS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

"Again at Simla, the present Viceroy allowed unchallenged my statement that Congress reserved the right to offer Civil Disobedience if other methods of securing redress failed. No doubt, the subject to penalty for disobedience, which is inherent in the method of Civil Disobedience, but because Civil Disobedience was contemplated under the circumstances, Viceroy not only did not break off negotiations, but completed them and sent me to London, with his blessings.

"The present attitude, therefore, is a clear departure from the attitude immediately before the Conference. The fact is that Government cannot tolerate the rising power of Congress, and the consequent rise of the people's spirit. The intolerance of dissenting public opinion and its growing insistence continues unabated. I am convinced that in such an atmosphere the development of a free Constitution leading to Independence is utterly impossible. The suppression of Congress organisations and the arrests of leaders seem imminent. Nevertheless, so far as I can judge, vast masses of people will not be dispirited, will offer stubborn resistance to authority, and yet in the midst of Government provocation will observe strict Non-Violence. In spite of terrific handicap, I hope to supply you with regular "Bulletin" by wire, if the authorities don't prohibit despatch of simple version of facts. Please always share news with Mr. Alexander and other friends.—GANDHI."

EXTENSION OF ORDINANCES TO BOMBAY

"Guardian" On The Situation

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leading article says that there is deadlock in India. Everyone is expecting extension of ordinances to Bombay and the arrest Congress leaders including Mahatma Gandhi. If this happens, we will be just where we were before the Delhi Pact. Indian jails will bulge with political prisoners and work etc. will be carried on to the accompaniment of constant political agitation and disorders. So deplorable a prospect is the consequence on the one hand of the British Government whose words are conciliatory and whose heart is reactionary, and on the other of the Congress leaders who are continually making fools of themselves by receiving addresses of welcome in silver caskets shaped like pistol or gun.—Reuter.

Late Mr. C. P. Scott.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Rugby.—Messages of sympathy have been received by members of family of C. P. Scott from King, the Prime Minister and leading statesmen who pay high tribute to fearlessness, sincerity and distinction which for fifty-seven years marked his work as Editor of "Manchester Guardian." Glowing tributes are also paid by representative editors and proprietors of newspapers at home and abroad.—B.O.W.

An Anonymous Donation.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Rugby.—The Trustee of fund for redemption of national debt acknowledges receipt of £99 from an anonymous donor. The Exchequer has accepted with appreciation a contribution of a retired army officer who expressed desire that in view of the financial situation his retired pay should be reduced by 20 per cent. of standard rate instead of 11 per cent. which is the present rate of reduction on account of the decrease in cost of the living figure since standard rates were introduced.—B.O.W.

VICEREGAL FALLACY EXPOSED

Mahatma Vindicates Congress Position

In reply to the Viceroy's latest telegram the Mahatma has wired him as follows:—

MANI BHAVAN, 3-1-32.

Thanks for your wire of even date. I cannot help expressing deep regret for the decision of His Excellency and his Government. Surely it is wrong to describe honest expression of opinion as a threat. May I remind the Government that the Delhi negotiations were opened and carried on, whilst Civil Disobedience was on and that when the Pact was made, Civil Disobedience was not given up, but only discontinued. This position was reasserted and accepted by His Excellency and his Government in Simla, in September last, prior to my departure for London. Although I had made it clear that under certain circumstances the Congress might have to resume Civil Disobedience, the Government did not break off negotiations. That it was made clear by the Government that Civil Disobedience carried with it penalty for disobedience merely proves what civil resisters bargain for but does not in any way affect my argument.

Had the Government resented the attitude, it was open to them not to send me to London. On the contrary, my departure had His Excellency's blessings.

Nor is it fair or correct to suggest that I have ever advanced the claim that any policy of Government should be dependent on my judgment.

But I do submit that any popular and constitutional Government would always welcome and sympathetically consider suggestion made by public bodies and their representatives and assist them with all available information, about their acts or ordinances, of which public opinion may disapprove.

NO MALICE EVEN IN WAR.

I claim that my messages have no other meaning than what is suggested in the last paragraph. Time alone will show whose position was justified. Meanwhile I wish to assure the Government that every endeavour will be made on the part of the Congress to carry on the struggle without malice and in a strictly non-violent manner.

CONGRESS RESPONSIBILITY.

It was hardly necessary to remind me that the Congress and I, its humble representative are responsible for all the consequences of our actions.

Mahatma Expects Everyone To Do His Duty.

IN CASE OF ARREST. PLAN FOR FUTURE ACTION.

Ordeal Of Self-Purification Through Suffering.

GANDHIJI'S TRUST IN HIS COUNTRYMEN.

"Exclusive To The 'Chronicle'."

SUNDAY, 5 am

The plan of action which Mahatma Gandhi would commend to the nation when he is arrested was disclosed in an exclusive interview which the Mahatma granted to the "Chronicle."

"What I would ask the nation to do after my arrest" declared Gandhiji "is to wake up from its sleep and

1 To discard at once all foreign cloth and take to Khaddar;
2 To discard all drugs, narcotics and intoxicating drinks;
3 To discard every form of violence and give absolute protection to every Englishman, whatever provocative the actions of officials may be;
4 To withdraw from the Government every form of co-operation that is possible for every individual; and
5 To study the resolution of the Working Committee and carry it out to the letter and in the spirit and in that process suffer all hardships that they may be put to, including loss of life and property.

PLAN OF ACTION.

It is difficult to lay down one rule for the whole of India, Gandhiji added. But it seems to me that since the Congress has adopted the method of self-purification through non-violence, I should begin by Hartal, that is, voluntary suspension of all works for profit and undergo a prayerful fast and then begin simultaneously Civil Disobedience in such manner as may be possible in each locality such as

(a) Unlicensed manufacture of salt,
(b) Picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops,
(c) Breach of orders under Section 144 and the like when there is no likelihood of breach of peace and where orders have been issued not out of any legal necessity but manifestly for the sake of humbling the spirit of the people or where is they are using as suppressing the

As to what particular [illegible] programme Bombay [illegible] be left to Mr. K [illegible] and his colleagues.

NATION WILL BE ROUSED.

Questioned as to the working carrying on the behests of the Congress would [illegible] different [illegible] already [illegible] from the field of action Gandhiji commenced. The resolution of the Working Committe was framed to cover the difficulty raised. The situation will develop so suddenly that it is not possible to be more definite than the resolution is. After experience of nearly 12 years of Satyagraha in a more or less acute form, individuals are expected to know what the change in circumstances will require. Last year's experience shows that, in spite of the imprisonment of almost all the leaders, the nation showed marvellous resourcefulness in the emergency as it arose, and kept up the spirit of civil defiance."

SUFFERING WILL TELL

When his attention was drawn to the possibility of opposition to Congress from certain classes of Indians the Mahatma said that some handicap there naturally must be whenever there is internal opposition but "all these difficulties will dissolve in the fire of suffering without hatred whether towards the administrators or towards our own people, whether they oppose or are indifferent to the movement".

CROWDS INSIST ON HAVING MAHATMA'S DARSHAN

Threat Of Mob Hold Up Paydock.

[illegible] morning what [illegible] Gandhi had [illegible] occurred [illegible] Sardar on Sunday [illegible] Gandhi, [illegible] the Duke of the Mahatma [illegible] Gandhi, [illegible] prepared [illegible] interview to [illegible] Liberal leaders. The crowd [illegible] got impatient [illegible] and kept on raising vociferous [illegible] and disorder and stampede ensued.

GANDHIJI AT BALCONY.

The news that the crowds were getting [illegible] reached Gandhiji and he came over to the balcony overlooking the street. This was a signal for the crowds to raise thunderous cheers which rent the air for several minutes.

Several volunteers who were on the balcony appealed to the people to stop the noise, but none listened.

Mahatma Gandhi then stretched his hands and asked the crowds to disperse and keep order. [illegible] orderable, and [illegible] volunteers could not do. Gandhiji did by a movement of his hand. Equally remarkable was the fact that the crowds maintained complete silence which enabled Gandhiji to address a few words which were perfectly audible to the large audience.

CROWD ADDRESSED.

Addressing the throng the Mahatma requested the crowds not to wait and waste their valuable time which they could otherwise engage in the national work. He remarked that he expected to stay among them in Bombay for a day more. He also appealed to the crowds not to make demonstrations or touch his feet as he was driving out to the evening prayer meeting. He humourously observed that he counted himself as an "untouchable", and, therefore, they should not touch him. "He then asked the crowds to disperse, and commanded 'Now go you go home!'"

IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE.

No sooner had the Congress Chief given the command than the crowds obeyed it implicity, and cheerfully and the street was soon cleared of the crowds.

Flwin late of the Christa Seva Sangha in the same manner, but he gave an affectionate slap to Father Elwin which evoked peals of laughter. The last to embrace Gandhiji was Miraben, who knelt down in reverence to "Bapuji" and burst into tears.

FAREWELL MESSAGES.

Gandhiji then wrote out his farewell messages and instructions to his associates, and then emerged out of Mani Bhuvan led by the Police Commissioner.

RUSH.

Gandhiji walked arm in arm with Devidas to the car, and quietly took his seat. He was vociferously cheered by the large crowd, which by then had collected outside Mani Bhuvan. Before the car started there was a rush and many people attempted to touch Gandhiji's feet and pay their farewell homage.

TAKEN TO POONA.

It is understood that Superintendent Hurst accompanied Gandhiji to Poona where he will be kept in Yeravda Jail.

SARDAR'S ARREST.

At 3-15 a.m. Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. accompanied by two other officers arrested Sardar Vallabhbhai at his residence. It is not known where the Sardar has been taken.

Stop Press-

Taken To Poona

BOMBAY, Monday 4 a.m.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested at 3 a.m. on Monday at Mani Bhuvan, Bombay, and was taken by a car to Poona. The arrest was effected by Mr. G. S. Wilson Police Commissioner under Bombay Regulation 25 of 1827.

Almost simultaneously at 3-15 a.m. Sardar Vallabhbhai President of the Congress was also arrested at his residence at Shri Ram Mansion, at Sandhurst Road.

Two police cars pulled up in front of Mani Bhuvan exactly at 3 a.m. when those in the Mani Bhuvan were fast asleep. Gandhiji was also in bed on the terrace of the Mani Bhuvan where a tent had been pitched for him.

POLICE PARTY ARRIVES.

The Police party was headed by Police Commissioner and consisted of Khan Bahadur Pettigara Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Hurst of the C. I. D., Rao Bahadur Mohanji Desai, Inspector of C. I. D., a sergeant in uniform and another officer in plain clothes.

The pressmen who had kept an all-night vigil at Mani Bhuvan were the first to notice the arrival of the midnight arrest party. Mr. Hurst got down from the car and proceeded to the second floor asking for Sjt. Devidas Gandhi.

SON BREAKS NEWS OF ARREST.

Mr. Hurst acquainted Devidas with the object of their visit, and it was given to Devidas to break the news of arrest to Gandhiji who had since midnight begun his weekly silence day.

Devidas woke up his father and broke the news to him. Gandhiji was about to utter an exclamation of joy but he did not open his lips and only smiled.

In the meantime Mr. Wilson had posted himself near the doorway to the terrace. He was informed that the Mahatma had kept himself ready for arrest and there would be no delay.

Miraben got herself busy collecting Gandhiji's kit and also making arrangements for the morning prayer.

"IS THAT ALL"?

A portable Charkha, a mattress, two handbags, a fruit basket, a pair of sandals, and a bottle for milk was Mahatmaji's jail kit which was placed in front of Mr. Wilson by Miraben, within a few minutes. Mr. Wilson noticing the scanty kit was heard to remark "Oh is that all."

LAST PRAYERS.

Devidas Gandhi then fetched all the members of the household, and brought them to the terrace to say their last prayers with Gandhiji. Miraben and Devidas led the prayers by singing Gandhiji's favourite song "Vaishnav Jan To Tene Kahaiye Peer Parari Jane Re".

TOUCHING SCENES.

Touching scenes followed the prayers, when Gandhiji embraced every member of the household a loving farewell. Most of the members of the household were moved to tears and especially Kasturba Gandhi was overpowered by emotion. Devidas was however unmoved, and as to Gandhiji, that is what Miraben remarked "What a man. He is silent, and is laughing it over."

MESSAGE TO FR. ELWIN.

Mahatmaji took leave of Father

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RG480A

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E R 6467

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E

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P R 6495

Property For Sale

PERSONS, desirous to take on lease for the period, ending 31st December, 1932, the running Ice Plant (12 tons Capacity) Soda Factory and complete Foundry Workshop, are invited to make an offer of their terms to the undersigned up to 25th January, 1932. Workshops and Machinery can be inspected at the site of Rampur State Factories near Rly. Station. CONTROLLER, Household.
N 4148

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the erection of Mandaps and the supply of furniture for the forthcoming Municipal General Ward Elections will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1931.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the erection of Election Mandaps," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Forms of contract, Specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One, (which will on no account be refunded) to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 18th Dec. 1931.
4098.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL.
BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Medical Appliances, Surgical Dressings, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay and the Seth G. S. M. College and the Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc., in charge of the Health Department and other Departments of the Bombay Municipality, for one year commencing rom 1st March, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to he Municipal Commissioner for he City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1932. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Drugs Medicines, etc., for the K. E. M. Hospital and other Municipal Departments."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, or personal application. A charge o Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general and special directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
4151.

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

EXPOSITION AT GOA.

This Company has decided to run the S. S. "HIRAVATI" as a Week-End Special leaving Bombay at 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 9th January, arriving Panjim early the following morning. The same steamer will return leaving Panjim at 5 P. M. arriving Bombay 10 A. M. on Monday the 11th instant.

Book early at Alexandra Dock for Upper and Lower Class. Cabin Tickets will be booked at the Company's Office at 120, Frere Road.
4165

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsiding between Messrs. Chugonlal J. Gandhi, Roychand D. Javeri, Maganlal J. Gandhi and Trimbaklal J. Gandhi, carrying on business as Brokers and Dealers in Government Securities at Bombay under the name and style of Messrs. CHUGONLAL JAVERI & CO., has been DISSOLVED from 2nd January, 1932.
R6492.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The firm of Messrs. ASU GHELA & CO., dealing in grain and consisting of ASU GHELLA, VARJANG GHELLA, CHAMPSEY CHELLA, SHIVJI DEORAJ and JEVAT DEVJI has been DISSOLVED as and from the 3rd day of Magsar Vad S. Y. 1988 and the said Champsey Ghella has been discontinued as a partner of the said firm from the said date. The said remaining 4 partners will continue the said firm from the said date and under the said name. The public is warned against dealing with Champsey Ghella for and on account of the said firm of Messrs. Asu Ghella & Co. If the said Champsey Ghella does any act either in his name or in the name of the firm of Messrs. Asu Ghella & Co., the remaining partners of the said firm have nothing to do therewith and shall not be liable in any way, therefore. The public will deal with the said Champsey Ghella at their own risk and responsibility.
Bombay: 2-1-32.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Asu Ghella & Ors
4167.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the V Criminal Sessions of 1931 are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY MORNING, the 4th January 1932, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.
Bombay, 19th December, 1931.
4107

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing om 1st April, 1932. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's ffice, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2/- (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, 21st January, 1932, accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200/- to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted tenders will be required to make a deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 22-12-1931.
4143

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of HAY, only for one year, commencing from 1-3-1932 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 14-1-1932, not later than 1 P.M. (B. T.)

Tender No. 1 for Hay for Municipal Bullocks and other animals to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 11 for Hay for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter House at Bandra.

Forms of tender, specification, &c., will be given to anyone on payment of rupee one by the undersigned who will on application furnish any further particulars required by the tenderer.

The tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of Hay to the Municipal Bullocks and other animals," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.)

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, dated 21st December, 1931.
4123

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1932, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 12-1-1932, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.).

Tender I for Ooreed (about 45,00,000 lbs.) gram (about 25,00,000 lbs.), bran, barely, rice, salt and oilcakes, for Municipal animals.

Tender No. A1 (alternative tender to tender I) for gram (about 26,00,000 lbs.), bran (3,23,000 lbs.), salt, rice, oilcakes, barley, for Municipal animals.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of Grain to the Municipal animals." addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.).

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone on payment of one rupee by the undersigned who will on application give any further information required by the tenderer.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. S. NERURKAR,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, dated 19th, Dec., 1931.
1125.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
4163

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of furniture, Persian and Indian carpets, glass, crockery, cutlery and plated wares, etc., of the "Queen's Mansion Hotel" at Bastion Road, behind Messrs. Whiteaways, Fort, to-morrow (TUESDAY), the 5th instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Rollicking Musical Comedy
All in Technicolour.
"HOLD EVERYTHING"
Featuring
WINNIE LIGHTNER AND JOE E. BROWN
and chorus of 72 Beauties.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Strong Vivile Drama.
"THE MAN THEY COULDN'T ARREST"
Featuring
HUGH WAKEFIELD.
Show how the hero evaded the traps of the Police.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Sequel to "Beau Geste."
"BEAU IDEAL"
Featuring
RALPH FORBES
Unforgettable Drama of the Sahara.

Commencing Saturday 9th — Commencing Saturday 9th

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
ALL TALKING, SINGING DANCING
Dagabaz Ashak
Romantically Thrilling-Wonderfully Appealing-Captivating
A WOMAN'S SUPREME SACRIFICE
DIRECTED BY PESSI KARANI
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru	5901	18 Dec.	5 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@ 11 Jan
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Hankow Maru	4104	8 Jan.	18 Jan.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 26 Jan.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@ 9 Feb.
xTango ,,	6893	30 Jan	13 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille.
Suwa Maru	11000	7 Jan.	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru	11000	21 Jan.	7 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	27 Jan.	2 Feb.
Taiyo Maru	22000	9 Feb.	16 Feb.

Subject to alteration without notice.
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Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:—
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HUGE RUSH! DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS WEEK.

MADAN'S TALKIE THAT STIRRED THIS CITY

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BHARATI-BALAK

FULL OF PATHOS & EMOTION
Special Songs by
KAJJAN & NISSAR
Featuring Miss PATIENCE COOPER, JADY SARKARY and Miss LEILA of Bengal.
Shows: 5-30; 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Friday at 3 p.m.

GLOBE TALKIES
(Sandhurst Road).

NON-VIOLENCE THEIR ONLY WEAPON

Mr. Munshi's Address At Poona Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 2.

The Maharashtra Physical Education Conference after passing some important resolutions came to a successful conclusion.

The Conference demanded the Municipalities and Local Boards to give compulsory Physical Education to the children attending their schools and also there should be no distinction between the touchable and "untouchable."

WELL THROWN OPEN TO "UNTOUCHABLE."

Mr. Rajbhoj, along with other "untouchable" leaders drew water from the public well at Kedgaon Poona District. Messrs. Madhawrao Shripatrao Mane and D. S. Abhyanker were present on the occasion.

MR. MUNSHI ON NON-VIOLENCE.

A largely attended meeting was held on the Ray Market Grounds on 30th December when Sjt. Maganbhai Patel Presided. The meeting was held to congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on his safe return to India.

Mr. Ganesh Sastri said that this meeting ought to have been held two days ago but as the leaders from Maharashtra had gone to Bombay for the Reception of Gandhiji, the meeting could not be called.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who had arrived at the meeting just then said. We are fully prepared for the coming fight but our commander Mahatma Ganhi will not loose any opportunity of making compromise. On the other hand the Government is impatient. The arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sjt. Sherwani and Pandit Jawaharlal and others plainly shows that Government does not want peace. Our strongest weapon shall be Non-Violence. To die and not to kill is our creed."

In conclusion he asked people to join the coming fight in large numbers.

The meeting came to a successful end after the national song was sung.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE
Acknowledgments.

The Vile Parle Youth League has supported the resolution inaugurating Civil Disobedience, passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. The services of the League have been placed at the disposal of the Congress. As a measure of emergency the constitution of the League has been suspended, and Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt is appointed Dictator.

SATYAGRAHI CAPTAIN THRASHED

Peaceful Behaviour Of Capt. Gopalan.

(From A Correspondent.)
GURUVAYAR, Dec. 29.

A most heart-rending scene was enacted last evening at the western gate of the temple. Volunteer captain, Mr. A. K. Gopalan who led the bhajana party of the Satyagrahis was forcibly caught hold of by the Pattar-Brahmins and Nayars of the temple. They laid him flat on the ground and thrashed and picked in the most brutal manner.

The Captain only pathetically cried out "Dear brothers, please be absolutely peaceful."

A large crowd had already gathered there, when a small explosive ball was thrown from a corner which exploded and slightly injured four or five of the public.

The captain lost consciousness and was immediately taken to the Hospital for treatment.

A protest meeting was held today which was attended by a large gathering. A procession with songs and flags went round the neighbouring places.

SANCTITY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Mr. D. P. Khattry of Cawnpore moved the following resolution:—That while this conference views with horror the anarchical crimes of which students may have been involved, this conference puts on record the extreme desirability of maintaining the sanctity of educational institutions.

Mr. S. K. Yegyanarayana Iyer of Madras in according his support to the resolution observed that they did not want any interference in the sanctity of the educational institutions. The school should not be used for any outside purpose beyond educational activities. They also did not want the schools to be used as dens of conspiracy by students or for discussing extraneous subjects by teachers. They did not also want the Government to interfere with the sanctity of the educational institutions.

The conference next passed resolutions, regarding the need for more attention being paid to the Technological aspects of Education than to literary studies and the need for greater attention to the physical development of the students in the schools and colleges in India. A resolution strongly disapproving the recommendation of the Madras Retrenchment Committee for the abolition of the department of the Sanskrit Honours in the Presidency College, Madras and the abolition of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, was also adopted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A table and a Wall Calendar from The Shree Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

Wall Calendars from Assar's Ague Mixture and a bottle of "Assar Snow."

A tear-off Calendar from Esmail Tarmohamed and Bros., Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from Gustadji D. Billimoria and Co., Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from Andhra Insurance Co., Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from Horlick's Malted Milk, Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from the Vishnu Weaving Works, Chovva.

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GOOD HEALTH

THE RESULT OF
BOWELS
LIVER
KIDNEYS
ALL ACTIVE

When the system is overloaded and clogged with waste matter, poisonous acids and toxins form which sow the seeds of rheumatic and many other serious conditions.

APPENDICITIS PIMPLES
BLOOD PRESSURE LOSS OF APPETITE

Big troubles, little ones—*constipation* is a basic and contributory cause of all. So don't forget your daily dose of

BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE

The most pleasant of all "morning salts" and Nature's remedy.

Of all Chemists and Dealers.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO. LTD.
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A WAY TO HEALTH

Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Gajjar's Livel Solution

sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.
Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet.

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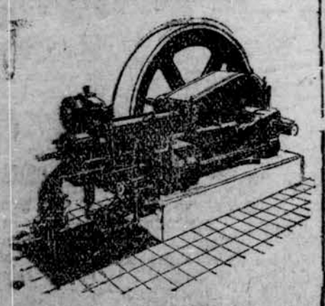

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For Mills, Gin and Press Factories, Flour, Oil and Rice Mills, Water Pumps and for all Industrial drives.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Branches all over the world.

For particulars of all kinds of Industrial Machinery etc.

Apply Sole Agents:—

Ernest D. Engineer & Co.

MACHINERY IMPORTERS

95, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REJUVENATION

SILAS YOGA:—Rs. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure, and of hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B. A., Kanchrapara, (Bengal).

Trade And Finance.

CALL FUNDS AT 8 PER CENT.

Revival Of Gold Arrivals Expected

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay. Dec. 31.

MONEY.

Throughout the period under report conditions in the money market were firm and the rate for call funds was as high as 8 per cent. on the last working day of the year. The financing of gold export, the movement of crops as well as requirements for the banking year-end were responsible for this situation. With the turn of the year, however, it is felt that rates will ease off. Treasury bill maturities during the week amounted to Rs. 1.37 crores. The Paper Currency return of the 22nd instant shows a further expansion of Rs. 3½ crores thus increasing the total expansion to Rs. 41.87 crores since last September. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 6 p.c.; three months 5-3/4 p.c. and six months 5½ p.c.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 18th instant showed a small decrease of Rs. 8.09 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank which amounted to Rs. 8,78,04,000 as compared with Rs. 14.51 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities was 12.28, a decrease of 0.06 p.c. under last week. Loans and Cash credits were down by Rs. 18.56 lacs and Rs. 28.01 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted were up by Rs. 48.43 lacs. Government deposits had decreased by Rs. 64.61 lacs to Rs. 7.07 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 5.55 lacs to Rs. 62.10 crores The Bank rate stood unchanged at 8 p.c.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Conditions in the gilt-edged market remained dull and the volume of business was small. 3½ p.c. Paper was unchanged at Rs. 51-14 and 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 89-12. 5 p.c. 1935 Loan is quoted at Rs. 90, 1933 at Rs. 96 and 1939-44 at Rs. 79-12. 6 p.c. 1932 and 1933-36 Bonds show no alteration at 99-2 and Rs. 93-2 respectively. 6½ p.c. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at par as also the 6½ p.c. Treasury Bonds. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan is placed at Rs. 50-6 and 1934-37 at Rs. 82-4. 4½ p.c. 1955-60 Loan continues at last week's level of Rs. 67-12 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 91.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The paper currency return of the 22nd instant shows an increase of Rs. 243.36 lacs in notes in circulation, now amounting to Rs. 173.29 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage are down by Rs. 186.69 lacs and by Rs. 22.87 lacs to Rs. 116.61 crores and Rs. 7.76 crores respectively, while Gold bullion is unchanged at Rs. 4.56 crores. Securities in India are further up by Rs. 352.92 lacs to Rs. 43.35 crores. Internal bills of exchange show an increase of Rs. 1 crore representing the borrowing by the Imperial Bank under the provisions of the Paper Currency Act. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 74.40 as against 76.[illegible] a week ago.

The statement of combined account of the Gold Standard Reserve as on 30th November 1931 and Paper Currency Reserve of 22nd December 1931 is given below:—

LIABILITIES.
(in crores.)

	Rs.
Notes in Circulation	173.29
Rupee Redemption	40.00
Total	213.29

ASSETS.
(in crores.)

	Rs.
Silver Coin and Bullion	111.04
Rupee Securities	43.35
Internal Bills of Exchange	1.00
Gold securities	13.49
Gold coin and bullion held in India	41.54
Gold coin and bullion held in England	2.87
Total	213.29

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 27.14 p.c.

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

In the sterling exchange market firm conditions prevailed this week and fairly large amount of export bills, mainly against gold, was placed. There is some revival of merchandise exports as well. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 6-1/8d. and buyers 1s. 6-3/16d. The Government tap rate of 1s. 6-5/32d. remains effective until the next tender for one million sterling is invited on 6th January 1932. The following are the forward rates:—December/January 1s. 6-1/8d.; February 1s. 6-3/32d.; March 1s. 6-1/16d. and April 1s. 6-1/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dolls. 3.43 to dolls. 3.39. French francs closed at [illegible]; the Belga at 24.50 and the Italian lira at 67.75.

A press communique of the 29th instant states that during the week ending 26th December 1931, sterling purchased in India amounted to £2,477,000 and the total remittances since 1st April to-date to £41,229,804 of which £14,047,804 represent remittances to meet sales of sterling.

GOLD.

Steady conditions prevailed in the gold market with an improvement of about 8 annas per tola in the price of ready gold. The rate improved from Rs. 28-15-6 to Rs. 29-[illegible]-3 per tola. Shipments of gold abroad by last week's mail totalled about Rs. 3.94 crores, but it is felt that this week's shipment will be comparatively small. The daily offtake for trade is no more than 3,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 4 lacs tolas. The upcountry arrivals have somewhat diminished on account of the holidays, but these are expected to revive next week. In London the quotation for gold after a slight decline to 120s. improved and closed at 120s. 8d. The price of sovereigns remained almost unchanged at Rs. 18-7 both for ready and delivery 21st January 1932. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-7-6 and Rs. 29-0 for ready and 28th December settlement and Rs. 29-7-6 and Rs. 29/1/0 for 25th January settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 2,81,048 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The price of silver opened at Rs. 61-2, but improved and closed at Rs. 61-12. Steadier advices both from Shanghai and London are responsible for the present improvement in rates. The volume of business throughout the week however, was on a restricted scale. Despite the heavy stock of some 9,000 bars and the small off-take of only 10 bars a day, the current settlement passed off smoothly. In Shanghai the tael kept steady throughout the week at around 1s. 11½d. The spot price of silver in London remained unchanged at 20d, while forward moved between 20-3/16d. and 20-1/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 61/12 and Rs. 61/1 for ready and 29th December settlement and Rs. 62-4 and Rs. 61/8 for 28th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £30,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 254 bars and Rs. 7,186 in coin.

SHARES.

The Bombay Share Market remained closed for the holidays and reopens for business on the 4th January 1932.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 1.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the past week with limited purchase enquiries. In all, ready Prices improved by about 2 annas per cwt. Forward prices also improved by about 1|2 anna per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15|11|9 and Rs. 15|10 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5|13 and Rs. 5|12|9 for December, Rs. 5|12|3 and Rs. 5|11|6 for January and Rs. 5|12 and Rs. 5|12 for Jan. March shipments. It is reported that V. J. P. in Java during the last week disposed off 22,000 tons White Java Sugar at Fl. 6-1|2, one of the buyers being the prominent British Indian Importer. The reduction of 1|4 guilder by the V. J. P. on the previous limits attracted no further buyers and the market in Java is reported stagnant with no sales to India.

Calcutta and Karachi reported to be easy during the week.

Arrivals:—S. S. Howard and S. S. Riyul Maru with Java Sugar, S. S. Mantua with British Refined and S. S. Tawali with Continental Beet Sugar arrived during the week, with a cargo of about 22,500, 10,000, 5,000, and 1,000 bags respectively.

Arrival expected:— S. S. Ariosto and S. S. Durinda with British Refined Sugar and S. S. Port Kunro and S. S. Sabara with Continental Beet Sugar and S. S. Sumatra and S. S. [illegible]egum with Javas are expected to arrive on the 2nd, 2nd, 2nd, 9th, 15th and 15th instant with a cargo of about 13,000; 7,3[illegible]0; 25,000; 50,000; 30,000; and 11,[illegible]0 bags respectively.

Off-take and Stocks:—Off-take during the week is estimated at about 25,00[illegible] bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,10,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15|11|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5|3 per cwt., F B H.
Shipment December Rs. 5|13 per cwt., F B H.
Shipment January Rs. 5|12|3 per cwt., F B H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. [illegible] per cwt., F B H.
Russian Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|9-6 per cwt.,
Continental:—November Rs. 5|8 per cwt., F B H.
British Refined:—Ready Rs. 15|10 per cwt.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 5|12 per cwt., F B H.
Tone:—Quiet.

Do you get enough EXERCISE?

The "Thor" gives all the benefit of Regular Exercise.

Price: Rs. 140 complete. If you live out of Bombay—order by V. P. P. Hire purchase on an easy out-of income plan can be arranged. Full particulars gladly given on application.

REGULAR exercise of the right kind is a very important factor in keeping the body in perfect health. This applies especially to the East, where illness is so much more prevalent, and where one soon "goes to seed" without sufficient exercise.

On the other hand, irregular violent exercise, also has its bad effects—one feels "fagged out," and the muscles are often painful for days afterwards. Everybody would like to take regular exercise, but to some people it is impossible to others inconvenient.

This is when the "Thor" Juvenator is a real necessity. It gives perfect massage applicable to all parts of the body, from light exercise to deep tissue manipulation. It assures perfect circulation without fatigue, reduces and prevents abdominal fat and sluggish liver.

Athletes, as well as those living sedentary lives, are using the Juvenator, realising the great advantage of having an electric masseur always at hand for a small cost.

Just a few minutes exercise with the "Thor" every day, and you'll soon feel the benefit! The treatment is also strongly recommended by the Medical profession for:

Anaemia, Constipation, Indigestion, Insomnia, Rheumatism etc.

The "Thor" Juvenator is simple to use, and is the only health-machine suitable for either A. C. or D. C. current. It can be fitted up in your bathroom easily and quickly.

Thor

JUVENATOR!

A free demonstration will be given at any address in Bombay. This puts you under no obligation whatever. Write now, stating your address and the most convenient date and time for a demonstration in your home.

Sole Agents:—**A. R. HASELER & Co.,**
Grahams Building, Parsee Bazar Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams "SHIP" Telephone 21678.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 2.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Jan. 15|Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 17/32 Jan.|Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 392
Banks Selling T T 391
Banks Buying T. T. 385

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 648
Banks Buying D D 680

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D. D. 63-1|4.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T. T. 140 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 126.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D. 99-1|8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks D. D. 131-1|4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D. D. 63-1|2

CROSS RATE—
New York|London 3.40 31st ultimo.
Shanghai|London Closed 2nd instant.
Japan|London 2|1 31st ultimo.
London|Paris 87.00 31st ult|mo.
London|Belgium 24|50 31st ultimo.
London|Switzerland 17|50 31st ultimo.
London|Italy 67.00 31st ultimo.
London|Berlin 1[illegible]30 31st ultimo.
London|Holle[illegible]0 8.40 31st ultimo.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet [illegible] steady.

Gold £6.0.7 31st ultimo.
Silver London Ready £20-3|16 31st ultimo.
Silver London Forward £20-3|16.
Silver New York Ready 30-1|2.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5-7|8 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6-1|8 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money Call 5½ per cent.
3 Months 6 per cent.
6 Months 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

K.B. RELE'S TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & BODY
P. S. RELE SONS & CO. BOMBAY

P. DEVI CO'S Unique attested genuine LOTUS-HONEY

The safest, surest, most widely praised and cheapest remedy for all Eye diseases even cataract, glaucoma, &c., painlessly without knife. Remember Devi's 'OWL' Brand. Literature Free. 1|2 oz. phial Rs. 2-4, 1 oz. Rs. 3-8 each. G. B. C. P. Works, Hatkola, B. C., Calcutta. Kemp & Co., and M. D. Vora & Co., Princess St., Bombay.

with wide and keen cutting edged. Every Blade sold under money back Guarantee.

SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the market.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply:—
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WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars, Please apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 4, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 1½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

How VIROL BUILDS for LIFE

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 1½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: "*I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health.*"

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life-giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

VIROL LTD., WALTHAM, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND

Knighthood To Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed & Mr. C. N. Wadia

C. I. E. FOR MR MURZBAN

The New Year Honours list is gazetted. The following Knighthoods have been announced:—

TO BE C.I.E.

Mr. S. C. Gupta, Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department; Mr. K. S. Fitze, Officer on special duty at R. T. Conference on behalf of Political Department; Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, Bengal; Mr. E. F. Oppenheim, Commissioner, U. P.; Mr. D. S. Burn, Agent G. I. P. Railway (on leave); Mr. Ghazanfarali Khan, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, C. P.; Mr. H. Graham, Officiating Commissioner, Dacca Division, Bengal; Mr. F. B. Leach, Chief Secretary, Burma Government Lt.-Col. S. G. Ellis, lately Military Accountant-General; Mr. H. A. Watson, lately Finance Secretary, Madras Government; Mr. H. A. Gubbay, Chief Engineer and Roads and Buildings Secretary Behar and Orissa Government; Mr. A. E. Mathias, President, Indian Tariff Board; Mr. J. P. Bulkeley, Director of Public Instruction. Burma; Mr. A. A. L. Roberts, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab; Mr. J. W. Smyth, Collector of Bombay; Mr. O. K. Caroe, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar; Khan Bahadur J. B. Wacha, Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Satyendra Nath Roy, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of India; Mr. A. B. Reid, Deputy Secretary Educational Department Government of India; Mr. T. J. Y. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bengal; Lt-Col. J. Morrison, Director of King Edward Pasteur Institute and Medical Research Institute Shillong Assam; Mr. T. J. Tasker, Acting Revenue Member, Nizam's Government Engineer; Captain W. A. Williams, Manager of Government Dockyard Bombay; Mr. N. L. Sheldon, Chief Inspector of Explosives in India; Mr. P. J. Marzban Sheriff of Bombay and Editor of "Jame Jamshed" Bombay; Mr. E. C. S. Baker I.P.S. (Retd.) and Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Hasan, Chief Secretary, Benares State U. P.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Lt.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. P.; Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Education Minister, Bombay Government; Mr. J. C. Smith, Member, Executive Council of Governor of U. P.; Justice J. B. E. Cunliffe of High Court, Rangoon; Justice Wazir Hasan, Chief Judge (Chief Court of Oudh at Lucknow; Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, Financial Commissioner of Railways; Mr. P. H. Browne, Senior Partner Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta, Bengal; Mr. Muthiah David Devadoss retired Judge, High Court, Madras; Mr. R. H. Macnair, Judicial Commissioner, C.P.; D. B. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Advocate-General, Madras; Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, Director General India stores Department, London; Raja of Jehangirabad, Bara Banki District, U. P.; Shahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Political Member Gwalior State; Mr. C. N. Wadia, Millowner, Bombay; Mr. W. G. Mckercher, tea planter Assam and Mr. Bepin Behari Ghose lately Officiating Member of the Executive Council of Governor of Bengal.

TO BE D. B. E.

Miss Edith Brown, Principal Women's Hospital and Christian Medical College Ludhiana, Punjab.

TO BE C.B.E. (Civil).

Mr. F. D. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Bengal; and Mr. R. E. Grant Govan of Messrs. Govan Bros. Merchants Delhi; Mr. F. H. Du Heaume, District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, N. W. F. P.; Mr. G F. M. Forbes, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Madras; Lt.-Col. D. D. Khambata, Honorary Magistrate, Poona; Captain L. E. Macgregor, Assistant Commandant Burma Military Police; Mr. S. D. Rieley Superintendent, Central Jail Mach Baluchistan; Major D. G. P. M. Shewen, Private Secretary to Governor of Assam.

TO BE O.B.E.

Mr. B. D. Asli, Indian Trade Publicity Officer, London; Mr. Jagadisa Ayyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras; Babu Kanai Lal Banerjee Zamindar Vice-Chairman Bhadreswar Municipality, Bengal; Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Ghani Advocate, Karnal Punjab; Mr. P. Harding, Cabinet-maker Central P.W.D. New Delhi (on leave); Mr. W. Larner, Station Master Mach, N. W. R. Baluchistan; Mr. C. G. Murphy, Deputy Superintendent of police C.I.D., Special Branch, U. P.; Mr. A. E. Simpson, Indian Customs Department, Calcutta, Bengal, Mr. F. Spencer, Officer Superviser General Staff Branch A.H.Q.; Mr. J. S. Wilshir, Sub-Divisional Officer Myahaung, Henzada District, Burma.

SANKEY BECOMES VISCOUNT.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Lord Sankey has been made Viscount in the New Year Honours.—Reuter.

MACHINE-AGE IS RUINING WESTERN CIVILISATION

No Real Disarmament Unless Nations Cease To Exploit Each Other

GANDHIJI INTERVIEWED REGARDING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

Just before he returned to Bombay, after four months' absence in Europe, Mahatma Gandhi gave the representative of the Associated Press of India an interesting interview regarding world disarmament, the present international economic crisis, the unrest among the people of European countries and other topics.

A PROPHECY.

Sitting cross-legged in his loin cloth at his beloved charka in the third class deck of the "Pilsna", the famous exponent of non-violence predicted that the approaching World Disarmament Conference at Geneva would fail.

"Real disarmament cannot come", said Mahatma Gandhi, unless the nations of the world cease to exploit one another".

He added that without sanctions the League of Nations could not keep peace among the nations, as was evident in the present Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria.

GREED OF NATIONS.

"Do you think that the application of your principle of non-violence would bring permanent peace"? asked the correspondent.

"Non-violence would be futile," Mahatma Gandhi replied. "unless the root cause is dealt with, and the root cause in this case is the greed of nations. If there were no greed, there would be no occasion for armaments. The principle of non-violence necessitates complete abstention from exploitation in any form.

"Immediately the spirit of exploitation is gone, armaments will be felt as a positive unbearable burden".

Mahatma Gandhi believed that Europe had advanced materially since his last visit fifteen years ago, but he doubted whether it had made much progress spiritually.

PEOPLE LONG FOR PEACE.

"I think however," said the apostle of Peace, "that there is a greater longing for peace on the part of the people. Deep down every where I noticed intense dissatisfaction and unrest on the part of the people with things as they are. That, to my mind, is not a dangerous but a healthy sign. Whether the Governments of Europe will translate this unrest into real action in the right direction, remains to be seen".

"As a result of that unrest," asked the correspondent, "do you visualise during the next score of years a gradual disappearance of monarchies for more democratic forms of Government, as evidenced by the recent change in Spain"?

PEEPING INTO FUTURE.

"Sudden changes such as those in Spain offer no material for a reasonable forecast," replied the Mahatma. "By habit too I am not given to peeping into the future".

The Indian nationalist leader said it was indisputable that England had failed as a first class Power, but he had faith enough in the English people to feel that they would turn their present economic distress to good account and become an example to other nations in spiritual progress.

ENGLAND WON'T REGAIN LOST SUPREMACY.

"For England's sake and for the sake of the world", Mahatma Gandhi added: "I hope England will not regain the material supremacy she enjoyed before the War because that supremacy might be used to oppress other nations".

The Mahatma saw the British Empire disintegrating and ultimately becoming a series of separate independent units, like Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India, but he also hoped that these units would be united voluntarily for the good of mankind.

"But this opinion," added the little "rebel", "may be due to the 'wish being father to the thought'".

TOO COMPLICATED.

Mahatma Gandhi said that the strongest impression he carried away from Europe is that Europe cannot for any length of time sustain the artificial life its peoples are living to-day, because that life, he asserted, is too materialistic and too complicated.

BANE OF MACHINE AGE.

"There must be a return to simplicity and proper proportions", said the Mahatma. "The flesh has taken precedence over the spirit. The machine age is ruining Western civilisation, over-production and lack of means of proper distribution may finally spell the doom of Capitalistic society. The only solution I see is a return to hand industry and the emancipation of the individual from factory slavery".

"Would you recommend great industrial countries like England and the United States to adopt the spinning wheel" asked the correspondent.

"I think it would be an eventful day in the life of those countries if they adopted the spinning wheel", answered the foe of machinery.

"Is the world growing better or worse?" queried the interviewer.

"So long as I believe in a benevolent God," replied the Congress Dictator, "I must believe that the world is getting better even though I see evidence to the contrary."—A. P.

'SKY VOICE' DEVICE BOUGHT BY BRITISH

Tested By Military

PLANNING TO USE APPARATUS TO SPREAD GOOD-WILL IN EMPIRE

The British Air Ministry has purchased the loud speaker apparatus used in this country to broadcast from planes high in the air to both willing and unwilling listeners on the ground. Confirmation of the purchase was obtained here from the owners of the patents and rights, the Plane Speaker Corporation of New York. While the purchase was made and the apparatus, which was manufactured here, was delivered several weeks ago the uses to be made of it have been kept secret.

One report which has received credence in aviation circles here is that the device is to be used by the British Government to spread good-will in parts of the British Empire far from London.

H.A. Boyce, general manager of the Plane Speaker Corporation, of which Charles Lawrence is president, confirmed last nigh' the report that the deal had been made. Asked if it was true that the Air Ministry had made the purchase especially to spread good will in India and other dominions or colonies, he said that he could not answer that question.

The device consists of powerful amplification tubes which magnify the voice more than a million times. Power for the amplification is derived from fan-driven generators aboard the plane. Recent experiments have increased the power of the instrument so that it is now possible to make the voice heard from an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

Experiments in the last year have been carried out to find a military application for the apparatus. In these developments it is understood United States Navy and War Department experts have been interested.

Mr. Boyce could not confirm a report last night that the one apparatus which already has been delivered to the British Air Ministry had been sent to India. In this country it has been used for political propaganda and advertising.—"New York Times."

INDIAN AMBULANCE & RED STAR SOCIETY.

A meeting of the promoters of the Society was held on the [illegible] inst. when the following [illegible] were unanimously elected members of the Executive Council:—

President:—Dr. G.V. Deshmukh.

Vice-Presidents:—Sir C. Dinshaw, Dr. Jivraj Hormusji Mehta, Mr. K.R.P. Shroff and Mr. E.R. Hirjibehdin.

Hon. Secretaries:—Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Dr. Sorab J. Katrak, Mr. M.V. Parulkar, Hon. Popat and Dr. P.P. Popat.

Hon. Treasurers:—Dr. Sorab J. Katrak and Dr. J.D. Dhuvia.

The APPEAL FOR HELP, published by the Executive Secretary in a public appeal states:—

"The first and only Indian Red Cross Society established for the relief of human suffering, without any distinction of colour, caste or creed or sex, throughout India and Burma. Our emblem is the Red Star on a white background.

Wanted 1,000 members to start with and Rs. 1,00,000, before the end of March 1932, to carry out its extensive programme of (1) humanitarian and relief in accident prevention cases; (2) the establishments and distribution in principle [illegible] location of the [illegible] giene, prevention [illegible] of health, Safety First [illegible] of accidents—Aid in accident [illegible] and diseases, First Aid Life-saving [illegible]ants and in sickness, and str[illegible] etc.; (3) organising Services [illegible]ardising Ambulance and Bu[illegible]on modern lines in India a Sch[illegible]rma and (4) establishing train[illegible]ol of Health and (5) to an[illegible] and organise our own Indian Ambulance and Red Star Corps, Nursing Corps, Cadet Corps, Ambulance officers, Training corps, etc., for the aforesaid purposes.

Membership of the Society is open both to Individuals as well as to Associations under the Rules of the Society. There are five classes of members, as follows:—

(Single payment of)

(a) Patron Rs. 1,000; (b) Vice-Patron Rs. 500; (c) Life Member Rs. 150; (d) Annual Members Rs. 5 and (e) Associate Rs. 2.

Every member is entitled to receive a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Society on application to Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Executive Secretary, the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society, 1a, New Queens Road, Bombay. All gifts, donations and contributions in cash or kind will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

DEPRESSED CLASSES EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

At a meeting specially convened on the 26th instant to consider the question of holding the first All-India Depressed Classes Educational Conference at Allahabad sometime towards the end of February 1932, a Provision Reception Committee with its Chairman Syt. Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru and Secretary Syt. Baldeva was formed. The Conference aims at coordinating the efforts made by various institutions in different provinces to further the cause of education amongst the depressed classes.

All correspondence in this connection may be addressed to Sjt. Baldeva, Secretary, Reception Committee of the 1st All-India Depressed Classes Educational Conference, 53, Mirgunj, Allahabad.

Digvir Club Prize Distribution

(From a Correspondent.)

BANSDA, Dec. 30.

The annual prize distribution gathering of the Digvir Club, was held with Shreeman Sawai Devendravijay Sinhji Sahib of Ajaigarh in the chair. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bansda also attended the function with other royal guests. Tropies and prizes for the tournaments held during the year were distributed. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib presented two cups one for Tennis Tournament in doubles and the other for billiards. He also announced a donation of Rs. 1,000 the interest on which is to be utilised in giving cups to the winners in the said tournaments.

CRUSADE AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

5 More Wells And Temple Opened At Kharangana

A Bombay correspondent writes:—

"It is now well-known how ardently the work of the removal of untouchability is at present going on in Wardha District, since the campaign was inaugurated there by Seth Jamnalal Baja). Now 5 more wells and one temple of Kaluram Bua have been thrown open to Harijans to Kharangana (Arvi) chiefly due to the efforts of Sjts. Gopalrao Valunjkar and Narayanrao Patil who performed the function. Two wells of Sjt. Bhayya Brothers, one well of Sjt. Pandurang Patil, and one of Sjt. Yadavrao Gonda were opened one after another on the 25th December last where the large number of people went in procession with "Band" including several Harijan Brothers.

Sjt. Valunjkar of Wardha Satyagraha Ashram, addressed the gathering on the total removal of the curse of untouchability in Wardha District, and congratulated the owners for heir patriotic and brotherly love for Harijan brethren.

PEASANTS AND INSURANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read, with great interest, in your issue of the 26th December, the speech delivered by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., at the opening of the new buildings at Madras, of the above society. At the conclusion of his speech the speaker said "The more business-like we are and less addicted to speculation, the more certain we are of our resources, however insignificant to start with, the more surely shall we be laying our foundations and the more certainly shall we prosper." These are golden thoughts of wisdom.

The population of India, at the present time, is 350 millions of which it is said 80 per cent. from the peasantry. It is remarkable, however, that of this huge population, so far as life insurance is concerned, India comes among the last with Rs. 4 per head. The peasant is so hopelessly in the clutches of the Sowkar that it is very difficult, if not impossible, for him to be freed from the Sowkar's debt. It is suggested by "G. K. N." in his article on the Agrarian situation published elsewhere in the same issue, that the Congress leaders should bring their concentrated influence to bear on the 'Sowkars' and appeal to them to liberate their debtors from their indebtedness for a period of 3 years, a statutory period of limitation, after which all might be well with our stricken land. The suggestion, no doubt, is a good one, but whether the majority of the creditors would assent to it is a question not free from doubt from a strictly business point of view. It seems to to me a very tall order. Most of us know what Sowkars are, they, as money lenders, stand on an equal footing as bankers, but for whom the peasant would be placed in a sorrow plight than he is at present. A minority of them may agree to the respite, but to attempt to deal with the bulk of the creditors would be like attempting to harness the falls of Niagara.

If the Congress body as a whole could inaugurate a special fund for the liquidation of the debts of the impecurious agriculturists who are at the mercy of their creditors, say by a pro rata distribution to their creditors who may be asked to accept, say a sou in the fanc, a shilling in the pound or 6 annas in the rupee, that would, I venture to state, for once and for all, the peasant from his continuous burden of debt which is worse than a disease.

Once he is so freed, the benefits and possibilities of life insurance which inculcates habits of thrift and prudence at a comparatively low cost should be brought home to him for which purpose there should be intensive propaganda on a large scale in rural area throughout the length and breadth of this vast Empire.

The peasant, as many will agree, is much to blame for the present impasse he has brought on himself by his extravagant mode of life in the adoption of Western methods of drink, dress and diet, which are unsuitable and undesirable to his usual standard of living and the climatic conditions of his country.—Yours, etc.,

C. BURTON.

201, Frere Road,
Bombay December 27.

WELCOME.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I through your valuable columns be allowed to greet our Hero, Mahatma Gandhi on his return from the R. T. C. Tamasha, in the following few words.

Welcome true son of India welcome to your own home after strenuously and sincerely putting India's case successfully before the British public and publicmen and women of Great Britain. Your to-day's sad standing stature on being greeted by at least half the population of the chief city of Bombay, proclaims to us that your best efforts to secure even the substance of independence have, unfortunately, for India as well as Great Britain gone in vain on account of determination of our rulers and selfishness of some of our own countrymen, to part with power. But as we know you have beaten even Job in the matter of patience, and as right and truth are on your side, gird on your loin cloth and show to the world that right is might and not might is right. God is closely watching the sufferers and success we assure you is very near.—Yours, etc.,

R. T. GOVERNOR.

Bombay, December 28.

INDIA ACADEMY OF AMERICA.

Aims At Cultural And Intellectual Co-operation

The India Academy of America, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, has been organised to promote exchange of intellectual and cultural influences between the United States and India. Its purpose is to make India's thought and culture better known to America, and America's creative genius and altruistic aspirations better known to India.

In order to expand its activities in universities and other cultural centres in the United States as well as to give an impetus to research in India in closer co-operation with the West, especially the United States, the India Academy believes that a permanent organisation of a special character is essential.

Permanent headquarters are required, with a staff competent to conduct continuous operations and to serve as a centre of information regarding India's thought and culture for America and America's cultural progress for India. It is with the expectation of expanding in this way, devoting itself solely to intellectual and cultural activities, that the India Academy of America has been organised, as the first of its kind in the United States.

The Academy sponsored the production of the Hindu drama "Sita", based on the epic Ramayana, and acted in Bengali, by the famous Calcutta actor, Mr. Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, and his company, at the Vanderbilt Theatre.

In February, the Academy published "India's Outlook on Life" by Pandit J. C. Chatterji, with an introductory note by John Dewey.

In September, the Academy brought out "Josiah Royce and Indian Thought" by Kurt F. Leidecker, Ph.D.

WASHINGTON GROUP.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Michael Pym, author of "The Power of India", and of Miss Ethel Dougias Merritt, a group has been formed in Washington, D.C., with a view to help in organising the activities of the India Academy at the National capital.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

It is expected that during the season of 1931-32 considerable expansion will be possible. While continuing its present programme of lectures, courses, publications, etc., the Academy desires to move forward in the following directions:—

Expand its "lectures" by inviting well-known personages and scholars to speak at various universities and other institutions.

Arrange for "visits to India" by American scholars, educators and others interested in India.

Publish a "periodical bulletin" of the activities of the Academy and other relevant matters, such as announcements of new books, exhibitions, lectures, new items from India, America and elsewhere that are of cultural interest.

Publish "translations" in English of fundamental books of and on India; and issue "original works and special studies on Indic subjects", including literature, drama, arts, history and philosophy.

Eventually publish a complete diet in any Sanskrit and an encyclopaedia of India.

Establish at the Academy's New York headquarters a convenient "reference library" in English of books about India; and co-operate with the existing public and university libraries of the United States in organising in them special collections on India, or, where such collections already exist, in bringing them up-to-date.

Co-operate in "archaeological work" in Asia-Minor, the new field for research in Hittite, Semitic and allied antiquities, showing early connection with Indo-European culture.

Arrange "exhibitions" of Indic art and sponsor production of Indian plays and moving pictures in American theatres.

Sponsor a "School of Applied Philosophy", as a direct inspiration from the Hindu conception that all philosophy should have a practical value in life and society. Detailed plans are in preparation.

London.—Mr. Howison, a delegate to Round Table Conference, to-day underwent an abdominal operation in a London Nursing Home. His condition is satisfactory. He passed a comfortable evening.—Reuter's Special.

Cairo.—The Suez Canal employees at Port Said, Ismailia and Suez struck on Tuesday, though they remained in their offices. The strike is a protest against the five per cent. cut in the salaries and enforced holiday on Saturdays.—Reuter's Special.

A SEVASHRAM AT TUNA.

Cutchi Merchants' Gift To Home Town

(By JOS. BENNIE).

About twelve years ago, a great caste gathering known as the "Lohana Conference" of the Cutchi, Halari and Ghoghari States' subjects from all over India was held at Cutch Mandvi under the presidentship of Sheth Bhagwandas Goverdhandas of Bhavnagar.

As a result of the Conference a register of subscriptions was promoted, and it was decided that the subscribers should devote their contributions, for utilization in their respective villages in the Cutch State, which has about 1,400 villages. The funds were to be applied to the purposes of education, philanthropy, and works of utility, such as 'Kanyashalas,' 'Anathashrams,' "Sevashrams,' Bathing Ghats, 'Nishals,' 'Davakhanas,' 'Vidhvashrams,' 'Kantan and Vanat' works.

One of the participants in the promotion of this scheme was a wealthy Toonaite Mr. Raghowjee Purshotam Devjee. Later he suffered heavy business losses, but Mr. Raghowjee met the reverses calmly and confidently in the hope of a better day. The better day actually dawned in Swadeshi mills, and Mr. Raghowjee became a member of the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, and also a partner of Mr. Soorjee Vallabhdas.

Thus Mr. Raghowjee decided to start a Sevashram in Tuna, his birthplace, and an important seaport of the Cutch State, and a centre of cotton, wool, garlic and castorseeds, export to Bombay. The inaugural ceremony was performed by Mrs. Laxmibai Soorjee on Tuesday, December 22 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. Raghowjee's guests from Bombay numbering over 100 arrived on Monday evening per s.s. "Sarasvati," especially chartered for the occasion from the B.S.N. Co., Ltd.

TRAINING IN HANDICRAFTS.

The new Sevashram is located on a fine estate owned by Mr. Raghowjee, on a large piece of ground with a garden in the centre, and stalls, huts and halls lining the four sides. Boys and girls from Tuna and villages in her neighbourhood will receive here training in all handicrafts. The inauguration ceremony was accompanied by an interesting exhibition of Swadeshi arts and crafts. One stall was occupied by several busts and statues of the National Leaders from the Congress ranks. The front-row focussed the attention of all by an arresting display of a cow in the centre in a reclining pose, with busts on either side of Mahatma Gandhi and H.H. Sir Khengarsinghji.

SABARMATI ASHRAM, THE MODEL.

It is anticipated that the Sevashram will be instrumental in moulding the careers of about 125 boys and 40 girls from Tuna and other villages, from the very inception of the institution. The whole of the present structure is of a temporary nature, and on its foundations a permanent building will rise in course of time. The site was originally used as fields and plantations and was converted into grounds and gardens suitable for an ashram. The founder has a desire to model his Ashram on the lines of the Satyagraha Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi at Sabarmati. The additions will be a Lohana Boarding Establishment. Prizes will be distributed to deserving inmates to encourage resource and originality for skilled use of hands and tools in producing works of art of Indian origin.

ASTROLOGY

1 Year Life Reading, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for 9 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI, Madras Presidency.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

M. Mahomed Ali anniversary celebration. Azad Maidan, 6 p.m., Sjt. Nariman presiding.

Indian Economic Conference, adjourned Session, University Convocation Hall, 11 a.m. to 1-15 p.m. and 2-15 p.m. to 4-15 p.m.

Results of the First M.B.B.S. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

The Governor's garden party to Indian Economic Conference delegates, Government House, 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 5.

Indian Economic Conference, adjourned Session, University Convocation Hall, 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Light Music by P. N. Dewoolker; 9-20 p.m. Taraporevala's Book Chat.

"G" WARD DISTRICT C. C.:—Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar has been elected as a Vice-President in the place of Dr. J. D. Prabhu, and Mr. V. M. Nagweker as a Joint Secretary in the place of Mr. D. D. Bakre.

M. MAHOMED ALI ANNIVERSARY.

To-day's Public Meeting

To celebrate the first death anniversary of Maulana Mahomed Ali, there will be a public meeting on the Azad Maidan to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. K. F Nariman will preside and Sjts. S. A. Brelvi, Ali Bahadur Khan, Nagindas T. Master and other prominent leaders will address.

YOUTH LEAGUE DISSOLVED.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' League, the League is dissolved hereafter to help the Congress movement.

At a meeting of the A Ward District Congress Committee, the Committee was dissolved and Mr. Bhagwandas Khaki was appointed first dictator.

URAN C. C.—At the meeting of the Uran Congress Committee, held on 31-12-31 it was found desirable to dissolve the Congress Committee and appoint a dictator.

E WARD D. C. C.—The 'E' Ward District Congress Committee has been dissolved and a Dictator has been appointed with power to nominate his successor.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The entrance fee to the Historical and Archaeological Exhibition of the Bombay Historical Society at St. Xavier's College is reduced from Re. 1 to as. 8 from next Monday, the 4th January, 1932.

MANDVI D. C. C.:—The Mandvi District Congress Committee at a recent meeting dissolved the Managing Committee and appointed Virchand Panachand Shah as the first dictator.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE:—The programme to-day (Monday) is as under:—11 a.m.—1-15 p.m. (S.T.) continuation of the discussion on Banking Problems to be followed by the discussion on Labour Problems.

2-15 p.m.—4-15 p.m. (S.T.) continuation of the discussion on Labour Problems. Leave from the University at 4-30 p.m. for Government House, Garden Party at Government House to meet the members of the Indian Economic Association.

All meetings of the Conference will be held in the University Convocation Hall except where otherwise mentioned.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Satyagrahi volunteers are enrolled in the offices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, Kavarana Building, Parel.

DELHI VOTES FOR RAJEN BABU.

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, Dec. 31.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee was held here to-day in the office of the District Congress Committee under the presidency of Master Vishnu Chand of Muzaffarnagar (Shamli).

The meeting setting aside the resolution passed by the Executive Council of the Committee held previously and unanimously offered the name of Sjt. Rajendra Prasad for presidentship.

—:o:—

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

EMERGENCY WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

An emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference will be held in the office of the Conference at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 5th inst.

INDIA'S LAST STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

—:o:—

Women To Be In Forefront.

MUSLIMS WILL NOT LAG BEHIND.

Bombay Congratulates Subhash Bose.

Prominent Congress leaders of Bombay addressed a mammoth meeting held at the Azad Maidan on Sunday evening. The meeting was held to congratulate Babu Subash Chandra Bose on his arrest. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master presided.

The speakers congratulated the Bengal leader on his arrest and explained to the huge audience the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee. They exhorted the audience to join the struggle for National Freedom and to carry out the behests of the Congress.

Special reference was made by the speakers to the part women had played in the last struggle and the lead that Bombay gave to the country by keeping itself in the forefront of the struggle. Hope was expressed that the same would be the case in the coming struggle.

The speakers laid special emphasis on non-violence, and asked people to stick to that creed inspite of any amount of provocation that might be offered.

Mr. Nagindas Master, who presided, narrated how peace efforts made by Gandhiji till the last moment failed and how the Working Committee had to decide in favour of rsumption of the fight. He observed that the insolent reply of the Viceroy to Gandhiji's entreaty was a proof that Government wanted war, and were determined to end the Delhi Truce. In fact it was not the Viceroy but the European Association who were really ruling the country.

In such circumstances there was no other alternative for the people except resuming the fight. The Working Committee had given the outline of work; it was for the people to follow it and work out the programme laid down by Gandhiji.

The president wanted the people to demonstrate that they were solidly behind the Congress and would faithfully carry out its behests. He explained the resolutions of the Working Committee, especially the one which emphasised the need of national economy, and making the least use of utility services, like the Railways and Post Offices, and exhorted the audience to obey the Congress call.

In conclusion he congratulated Babu Subash Chandra Bose who, he said, was the idol of youths and declared that if people help to the part of non-violence, victory would be theirs and that too would be achieved at a very early date.

LAST FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas declared, it was the last fight for freedom, and out of which they were sure to come out victorious. He declared that no amount of repression could crush the movements, as 350 million Indians were determined to die for freedom. He felt that the Viceroy's reply to Gandhiji was insolent, because the Viceroy was supported by the British Cabinet and the British Parliament.

The speaker felt that the struggle, as it had developed, would not require any leaders, as every one who joined it was a leader unto himself. The Government, it was reported, were preparing to crush the movement in a fortnight. That was impossible, in the opinion of the speaker. On the contrary he felt that if the people carried on the struggle intensively they would achieve victory in a fortnight.

Mr. G. V. Kapadia, a member of the Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C., observed that Gandhiji had accepted the challenge of the Government trusting that the nation would respond to his call, as it had done last time. He appealed to the women to come forward large numbers, and take up the work of picketing foreign cloth shops. He hoped the foreign cloth merchants themselves would stop the unholy trade, and save the Sevikas rigours of jail and other sufferings.

THE TRIPLE PROGRAMME.

The speaker explained the triple programme before the country which, he said, was (1) complete boycott of foreign cloth, (2) boycott of British goods and institutions and (3) stopping the export of gold.

He appealed to the audience to take the fullest advantage of Gandhiji's unique leadership, and carry on the fight to a finish.

Mr. K.M. Munshi thought it was a day when they should congratulate not only Babu Subhas Bose, but also themselves. The Delhi Truce was buried deep by the Government. They should not care much to know who was arrested, because the time was soon coming when they would lose the count of arrests and convictions. This time the struggle would be too intensive and the Government would adopt new method; but whatever they did, it was impossible for them to crush a nation of 350 million people who were pledged to Non-violence. No matter what the amount of sacrifices was, the Nation must pass through the "Fiery Ordeal," as Gandhiji put it.

KEEP UP TRADITION.

In conclusion, he exhorted the audience to keep up the tradition of Bombay of giving lead to the rest of the country and not to mar the good name it had obtained in the last fight. He hoped they would meet again in the same Maidan after a few months but then they would meet as free men and women instead of the slaves that they were at present.

Mr. Jamnadas Choksi, another member of the Emergency Council, wanted the people to stop all trade with Britain, as it was for the sake of trade that Britain wanted to keep India under her domination. He asked the people to remain non-violent in spite of any amount of provocation.

WOMEN NOT TO LEG BEHIND.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi assured the Congress that women would not lag behind in the coming struggle. It was chiefly, she said, a fight for Swadeshi, and she appealed to the audience to discard every thing British and to take to Swadeshi.

Sardar Jamiat Singh declared amidst cheers, that Sikhs would stand by the Congress to the last moment.

Mr. Yousuff Meherall observed that the day for which the youths were longing had now arrived. They were never satisfied with the Truce, and wanted a fight. He declared that the local Youth League had pledged its full support to the Congress. He wanted that the movement should be a mass movement, and not a movement merely of the volunteers. Secondly, they must build up a non-violent national army and the minorities must join the struggle and organise labour to join the struggle.

Speaking about the Muslims, Mr. Meherali assured the Congress of their full support. In the N.W.F. Province alone, he said, they had sent 1,500 men to jail within a week, and he was certain that thousands of their co-religionists throughout the country would join them.

A CONVERT TO CONGRESS CREED.

Dr. S.K. Vaidya, who was the last speaker, declared that he was not even an ordinary member of the Congress till that morning. But when he read the Viceroy's reply to Gandhiji—the accredited leader of India—he felt that it was a national insult hurled at them and, therefore, he decided to join the movement. He appealed to the audience to stick to Non violence till the end.

After the singing of "Bande Matram" the meeting terminated.

TO-DAY'S SEVEN MEETINGS IN SEVEN WARDS.

Emergency Council Gets Busy.

Under the auspices of the First Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C. there will be public meetings in all the seven wards to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the undermentioned places to explain to the public the Congress Working Committee's resolution regarding resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Fort (A) Ward: Colaba Maidan.

Mandvi (B) Ward: Kharek Bazar Bhuleshwar (C) Ward at Tambakata.

Girgaum (D) Ward at Congress House.

Byculla (E) Ward at Panch Khate opposite of Khatwa Makanjiwadi.

Parel (F) Ward at Kamgar Maidan.

Dadar (G) Ward at Tilak Maidan.

Poona.—General Price Officiating G. O. C., Southern Command, is not suffering from enteric. He has left hospital and is proceeding shortly to Delhi for a Conference. —A. P.

New Delhi.—Sir B. L. Mitter, the Law Member, reached here on Sunday evening.—A. P.

MILITARY USED FOR TAX-COLLECTION

"Good Demeanour Of Villagers."!

GOVT. ORDERS DEFIED.

PESHAWAR, January 2.

The Chief Commissioner has issued the following:—

Mushe Khel, a large and formerly hostile village southwest of Peshawar, was visited by a column of troops and police early on the morning of the 1st January and Rs. 3,000 was collected towards the amount of outstanding for the punitive police post established in the village last year.

There was no attempt at any opposition or demonstration on the part of the villagers, whose demeanour was good. On its return journey to Peshawar, the column marched through several hostile villages and found all quiet.

The situation in Charsadda Tehsil is satisfactory, but Khazana village on the Peshawar-Charsadda road has been giving trouble by holding meetings in defiance of the Government orders and shouting revolutionary cries at British officers using the road. The village was twice visited by flying columns and leaders responsible for disturbances were arrested yesterday.—A.P.

LAHORE'S COMMUNAL TOLL

One Hindu: One Muslim On Sunday.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The dead body of a Muslim young man was found yesterday in a garden on the outskirts of the city. The deceased left home on Christmas Day. Murder is suspected as a result of communal bias.

The dead body of a Hindu was left this afternoon outside the Sir Gangaram Hospital by unknown persons.—A.P.

PUNJAB READY FOR STRUGGLE

Dr. Mohamed Alam Appointed Dictator.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has adopted a resolution appointing Dr. Mohammad Alam as Dictator with full powers to take such action as he thinks necessary from time to time and appoint his successor or a series of successors.—A.P.

CONVICTIONS GALORE

U. P. Ordinance At Work

ALLAHABAD CONGRESS SECRETARY SENTENCED

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

Thirteen persons accused under the U. P. Ordinance for disobeying the notice and instigating non-payment of rent were put up for trial before Mr. Sohanlal, Magistrate of 1st Class, in the District Jail at Allahabad.

Four of the accused offered defence.

Sheonath Singh, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Allahabad, was convicted on two charges and sentenced to one years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Lal Bahadur, also one of the Congress office-bearers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Neither of them took part in the trial. Seven others including the President of the Soaran Tahsil Congress Committee were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for inciting the tenants.—A.P.

STEVENS MURDER CASE.

Charge-Sheet Against Accused

COMILLA, Jan. 5.

In the case arising out of the murder of Mr. G. C. B. Stevens the Police have submitted charge sheets against Miss Shanti Ghose and Miss Sunity Chowdhury under Sections 302 (murder), 397 (attempt to murder), 120-B (conspiracy) and 109 (abetment).—A.P.

CHITTAGONG CURFEW MODIFIED.

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 2.

The District Magistrate has modified curfew orders in certain Chittagong villages, the period during which the order will be in force being from 9-30 p.m. to 5 a.m. now instead of 6-30 p.m. to 5 a.m.—A.P.

COMILLA UNDER POLICE GUARD.

Pickets Posted All Over Town.

COMILLA, Jan. 2.

Police pickets have been posted all over the town.

The Faizunnessa Girls' School has been closed for the present by the Government.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA

SECOND WEEK

DAILY at 6-30 & 10: MATINEE, THURSDAY at 3-30.

"Howard Hughes has produced an aviation spectacle, the like of which has not previously been seen on the screen."
—N. Y. Telegram
HOWARD HUGHES' Thrilling Spectacle
HELL'S ANGELS
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SEE

MAHATMAJI'S Arrival In Bombay

Booking at S. ROSE & Co., or at THEATRE.

United Artists' Picture

Diehards' Game Of Misrepresentation.

SANER POLITICAL CIRCLES INDIGNANT.

Mr. Bertrand Russell To Lodge Mass Protest.

MAHATMA AND WORKING COMMITTEE URGED TO GIVE DETAILS OF INDIAN SITUATION.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Coloured despatches are appearing in British press representing Gandhiji as irreconcilable and Congress as being behind the terrorists and was hence responsible for the European's murders. The Congress side is totally misrepresented, and it is emphatically asserted that the Viceroy was right in refusing interviews to Gandhiji.

Yet enlightened opinion is unable to swallow the news meant for the consumption of the gullibles. The present swift Viceregal measures resulting in arrests and deportrespondence with Gandhiji are correspondence with Gandhi are considered as highly arrogant and devoid of the spirit of co-operation.

MR. HORRABIN'S CABLE TO MAHATMA.

Those who are independent minded in the political circle are agitated over the Ordinances. Government are charged with deliberately keeping the British public ignorant of the nature of various Ordinances which are passed in their name.

Mr. Horrabin, Vice-Chairman, Commonwealth League, has wired Gandhiji and the Working Committee complaining of lack of correct information on the Indian situation and urging to send details with the object of placing it before an urgent Conference of various organisations which is summoned for Tuesday next planning concerted action and vigorously denouncing Viceregal dictatorship.

MR. B. RUSSEL TO LEAD MASS PROTEST.

Mr. Bertrand Russel, who has recently returned from Amerira is indignant over the way Government has treated Gandhiji and Congress. He is much disturbed to find British Government in the name of democracy mercilessly suppressing the Indian movement. Standing for the nation's freedom and liberty, Mr. Russel is identifying himself in a mass protest by presiding at the next week's League's meeting convened to organise a campaign of support to Congress as well to denounce the Premier's declaration as a pious humbug.

GAME OF INCITING MINORITIES.

I understand that the depressed classes, Muslims and other minorities who are inimical to Congress are advised to start counter demonstrations in the country with the intention of effecting clashes with Congress. It is stated that Calcutta European Association is behind the scene and the Federation of British Industries in England has promised generous financial assistance towards the new movement.

DIEHARDS EXPECT MAHATMA'S EARLY ARREST.

Lib.-Lab. Appeal To Premier.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 3.

Diehards are jubilant over Mr. S. C. Bose's arrest who, they hold, is mainly responsible for Bengal terrorism. They now want Mahatma Gandhi's deportation, not merely his arrest!

Gandhiji's arrest is expected at every moment, and even gamblers are active in having heavy bets in clubs and hotels over Gandhiji.

The diehard opinion believes Lord Willingdon will be able to suppress the movement in its early stage, instead of "blundering like Lord Irwin" who they allege allowed its growth.

But Labourites consider the Government has broken the Delhi Pact by issuing Ordinances, arresting leaders without giving any opportunity to Gandhiji to discuss the matters. Mr. Lansbury showed indignation when he got the first reliable news of the Indian situation. In Gandhiji's cable to Horabin in reply to his cable he has received to-day a complete survey and the correct position of the situation in India.

LETTER TO PREMIER.

Labourites and Liberals are drafting a letter to the Premier demanding "Viceroy's discussion about Ordinances with Gandhiji and the continuance of the method of negotiation in letter and spirit.

I understand Mr. Lansbury is corresponding with Mr. Lloyd George to pursue joint action in obtaining an early-day discussion on the Indian issue in Parliament.

Mr. Lansbury, however, exclusively told me that it is difficult to get anything done in the present Tory Parliament. Asked if the Viceroy replied to his cable he said: "I do not expect any reply, because the Viceroy is surrounded by wrong men. He concluded by saying: "I am deeply concerned about the Ordinances. or the life of me I cannot understand why Government is keeping us in the dark about their exact nature.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO CHRISTIANS.

Will They Lag Behind In Struggle?

On Sunday evening, Mahatma Gandhi gave the following message to Indian Christians through the Secretary of the Nationalist Christian Party:—

"Dear Christians friends and fellow-countrymen.—I have full trust that in the struggle on which the country is about to embark, Indian Christians who tender their loyalty to the one whom they call the Prince of Peace will not be found behind any community in our country in the struggle which is essentially based on peace. I venture to suggest that service in this national struggle is an infinitely greater safeguard for the protection of a minority that has tendered such service than any paper security.

"I would like to lay stress upon khaddar and prohibition. When in my wanderings I have met thousands of poor Christian fellow-countrymen, I have realised the necessity for them of khaddar as much as for others. I hope, therefore, that every Christian's home will be adorned by the installation of the spinning wheel and every Christian body with khaddar, spun and woven by the hands of our poor countrymen and countrywomen.

"And then there is the curse of drink. I have never understood how a Christian can take intoxicating drink. Did not Jesus say to Satan when he went to seduce him: "Get thee behind me, Satan." Is not intoxicating drink Satan incarnate? How can a Christian serve both Satan and Christ?"

Aga Khan On Indian Situation.

WANTS IMMEDIATE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

LONDON, January 3.

Paris.—The situation in India is not entirely the fault of Britain said the Aga Khan, interviewed by "Le Matin".

He expressed the opinion that the creation of a Federation of Indian States would be a herculean labour impossible to realise under four or five years, but the provisional federation would have satisfied many, given time for preparatory work on enlarged federation and enabled present conflicts to be avoided.

If immediate satisfaction was not given to Indian opinion, every misfortune might be expected, but Boycott and Civil Disobedience would disappear once the work of organising provincial autonomy was begun. India was not too young for self-Government.

The Aga Khan said that he had full confidence in his countrymen, despite their lack of experience and despite racial questions, and also in British who had always shown profound sense of reality.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1932.

CONVINCE, NOT COERCE.

The die is cast, and the fiery ordeal is to be gone through once again. Ireland suffered long under coercion but it did not suffer in vain. Mahatma Gandhi is the last man to wince at suffering for himself or for his countrymen, so long as that suffering is a pure sacrifice offered for a worthy cause. Yet till but a few hours ago he cherished the hope of a more peaceful settlement or at least of an honest, prolonged effort at such a settlement. Though his first overtures for peace met with a curt rebuff from the King's representative in India, he made fresh overtures—only a Gandhi could have done that. The Viceroy was even more curt this time, and he banged the door and bolted it against any possible interview with the representative of the people. The people cannot possibly forget that this rebuff to their leader is an insult to them all. The Viceroy and the small-minded men about him perhaps think that they have scored against the Congress. The world will think differently. Our staff correspondent in London points out how in sane circles in Britain the Viceroy's correspondence is regarded as arrogant and devoid of the spirit of co-operation. And who knows what will be the sequel of this historic refusal by the King's representative to give an unfettered interview to the uncrowned king of India to whom millions are devoted!

The Viceroy has made a pitiful attempt to justify his attitude. In his last reply to Gandhiji's wire he says: "No Government consistent with the discharge of their responsibility can be subject to the condition sought to be imposed under the menace of unlawful action by any political organisation nor can the Government of India accept the position implied in your telegram that their policy should be dependent on the judgment of yourself as to the necessity of the measures which Government have taken after the most careful and thorough consideration of the Pact and after all other possible remedies had been exhausted." To this Gandhiji has given an effective reply. He points out that the Delhi negotiations were opened and carried on whilst Civil Disobedience was on and that when the Pact was made, Civil Disobedience was not given up but only discontinued. "Surely," he rightly says, "if Civil Disobedience was such a heinous crime the Government could never have exchanged correspondence on that basis and sent me to London with Viceregal blessings." Besides, the Congress has given no threat. It has, on the contrary, offered the Government the last chance of an amicable settlement. Nor, as the Mahatma says, is it fair or correct to suggest that he had ever advanced the claim that any policy of Government should be dependent on his judgment. The suggestion is a travesty of Gandhiji's earnest desire for peace. Lord Willingdon's dictum in this respect is a negation of civilized Government. As Gandhiji contends "any popular and constitutional Government would always welcome and sympathetically consider suggestion made by public bodies and their representatives and assist them with all available information about their acts or ordinances of which public opinion may disapprove." The only explanation of the Viceroy's amazing attitud is that the Government has decided to carry on a campaign of ruthless repression in the hope that the influence of the Congress will be destroyed and it will thus succeed in making India accept whatever "boons" are offered to her. But the Government will soon be disillusioned. The Congress is India and it can no more be destroyed than the country itself. If Lord Willingdon's Government have a good case their duty is to convince the country about it and not to coerce the people. Coercion will only recoil on themselves.

Gandhiji only asked for an opportunity to explain the Congress standpoint personally on the whole of the present situation without any restriction, the Viceroy being naturally free to accept or reject that standpoint. But the Viceroy refused to comply with a simple request, the reasonableness of which has been acknowledged by many recognised friends of Government. The future may show that he has done a disservice to the Empire he professes to serve. Gandhiji's repeated and most sincere overtures for a peaceful settlement having been wantonly rejected, the Congress Working Committee felt that it had no other option. in the face of increasing repression, than to call the country to a renewed ordeal of suffering and sacrifice. How the country will respond to the call is hardly a matter of speculation now, with the last year's achievements being still vivid in everyone's memory It is earnestly to be hoped that the inevitable triumph of a fully non-violent campaign will not be delayed or marred by any outburst of violence anywhere to any extent. Those who still believe in violence will do well to recognise the undeniable testimony of thousands to the efficacy of non-violence and indeed the daily occular demonstration of that efficacy. Gandhiji expects every Indian to redeem the pledge to the Premier that there shall be no malice in the struggle. Indians may rest assured that now more than ever before the sympathetic and expectant eyes of millions all over the world are fixed upon the stage of India to see how Indians acquit themselves in this unique, non-violent struggle for liberty. For they believe with Gandhiji that the struggle is more than national and that it has an international importance and value. It should be the privilege of Indians to make good Gandhiji's conviction that if only Indian men and women retain up to the last the spirit of non-violence, "they will have inaugurated a new era upon earth." Their triumph must lead to the recognition by the world of Satyagraha as the much-longed for "moral equivalent of war."

BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS.

To a representative of the Associated Press Mahatma Gandhi gave after his return to India an interview regarding the possibility of securing disarmament through the Geneva talks. He has no illusions about the matter. Disarmament is impossible he said so long as the nations of the West are in the grip of materialism. "Disarmament cannot come," he said, "unless the nations of the world cease to exploit one another." Asked whether the application of the principle of non-violence would bring permanent peace he replied significantly: "Non-violene would be futile unless the root cause is dealt with and the root cause in this case is the greed of nations. If there were no greed there would be no cause for armaments." He emphasized that the principle of non-violence "necessitates complete abstention of exploitation in any form."

Unless the Governments of the world wedded to Imperialism are compelled by their own peoples to replace the policy of grab by the policy of respecting the rights to advance, politically and economically of the weaker races of the world. there is no chance even for a progressive reduction in armaments, let alone complete disarmament. Mahatmaji discovered during his recent sojourn abroad that in Europe "there is a greater longing for peace on the part of the people." And yet they cannot make their wishes felt. Will they wait until they are threatened much more severely with taxation burdens for "defence" purposes before they make a combined effort to secure relief? The prospect for such a combined move seems far distant.

CO-OPERATION AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS

The crisis through which the rural population of the Bombay Presidency, along with agriculturists elsewhere in India, are passing is reflected in the annual report of the working of co-operative societies in the Presidency during the official year 1930-31. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies deems the general situation to be distinctly disquieting and feels that an acute agrarian crisis may arise in the near future. The continuance of trade depression, the unprecedented decline in commodity prices and the indifference of Government to the growing economic distress may all combine to precipitate a disaster which may not only overwhelm the co-operative movement but may also rudely upset the general economic life of the agricultural population in the Presidency unless an energetic agricultural policy is vigorously pursued. In countries where agriculture plays a much less important part in national economy than it does in India, Governments have, in consultation with agricultural and economic experts, drawn up and brought into operation schemes of relief involving arrangement for the provision of credit, the organization of marketing, and for bounties or subsidies. Under the present dyarchical provincial governments we have at present in India—or even under the sham autonomous provinces contemplated by the Simon Commission—no such far-sighted action need, however, be expected. Instead of affording relief or granting assistance to the co-operative movement the Government of Bombay seem to have embarked open a policy of imposing additional burdens on it, and in the face of the united opposition of co-operators and co-operative institutions all over the Presidency they have called upon village co-operative societies in these times of distress to pay for the cost of the audit of their accounts, though such audit will continue, as in the past, to be conducted by official auditors controlled by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Equally regrettable is the attitude of Government towards the organization of land mortgage credit in this Presidency. Three land mortgages banks have been starting as an experimental measure and Government had undertaken to provide funds for financing these to the extent of five lakhs of rupees. According to the Registrar's Report the sum of three lakhs remaining unpaid out of the promised contribution was not made available during the year and led to the suspension of the work of organising the mortgage bank and has practically marred for good the prospect of further development on the present lines. Thus, while all advanced countries are devising machinery for long term credit, supported and subsidised by the State, in the "rich" province of Bombay the paltry sum of three lakhs is not forthcoming for the three petty institutions already started and the Government of Bombay appear to be wholly unconcerned about the growth of agricultural indebtedness and the increase of agrarian distress so evident from the facts presented in the Report of the Co-operative Department. Few Governments in the world could be more indifferent towards the welfare of that section of the population which in the bulk contributes most handsomely to its revenues, and pursues what is in all senses of the term the national industry of the country.

Trifles.

Gandhiji in a message to Englishmen says: 'Beware of the false reports that are often dished up for you from morning to morning and evening to evening as the doings of the Congress in India."

But, will they beware? What is the British Die-hard Press good for, if it cannot "gull" its public?

* * * * *

The British public is capable of believing anything provided the news is dished out in a sensational form. And there are sections of it which themselves entertain curious beliefs.

* * * * *

The "Daily Express," London, publishes from a special representative an account of a meeting of agriculturists held in London in mail week. They are the "Earth-Worshippers." They believe the earth "to be a living organism that breathes and rests." Their society is called the Anthropological Agricultural Foundation.

"They believe that better results from some crops are obtained by planting when the moon waxes, that seed should be sown in the afternoon when the earth is drawing in her breath; that watering and manuring should be done in the evening, when the earth is settling down to rest."

Who knows some of them may have the bright idea as Trustees of poor India to organise a commission and come out to India as experts—of course, at India's expense?

* * * * *

You will, I am sure, be delighted to learn that our Moderate friends have been busy. Some of them met on Saturday last at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, and passed resolutions. One of these declared the Liberals' intention to place their services at the disposal both of the Government and the Congress.

If the Congress refuses this patriotic offer, the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri will say that his doubts about Gandhiji not having a heart are confirmed.

But will the bureaucracy refuse the offer? It will welcome the co-operation of the Liberals, provided they agree that Ordinances will save India from the "anarchy" that threatens her.

* * * * *

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Morning Post" is enthusiastic over the performance of Lord Lloyd in the recent Lords' debate on Indian policy.

"His speech had all the impatience of the practical administrator and man of action for courses that are left obscure and ill-defined, and his conviction is so sturdy that, should he obtain only one or two adherents, Lord Lloyd insists that he will claim a division."

I hope you are all lost in admiration. We in Bombay know the "impatience" of this "practical administrator and man of action." He has left us a very vivid example of his activity.

And were he back in India again "to assist" her to reach her "appointed" place, he will not have only "one or two adherents." The whole phalanx of the "Covenanted" will support him.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE

BRITISH HOSTS EMPHASIZE IMPERIAL TIE.

(By S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR)

II*

On July 2, the delegates to the Conference were shown round the Central School of Arts and Crafts and the Regent Street Polytechnic, London. These institutions help British handicrafts and industries by maintaining their ancient traditions and furthering their modern development in design and workmanship. They are schools for the education of art and craft workers and their fundamental aim and method is better production. In the Central School, most advanced work is done in painting and sculptured architectural decoration, in pottery, stained glass, furniture and interior decoration, textiles and design, costume and embroidery, silversmiths' and goldsmiths' work, jewellery, enamelling and metal work, book production, including printing and book-binding, engraving and lithography and a number of other similar subsidiary arts and crafts. Most advanced students in these subjects come here from other areas.

TOUCH WITH EMPLOYERS.

Students get diplomas and are introduced to prospective employers. There are 1,700 students and 90 teachers who are all practising artists in the Central School. The Polytechnic has 18,000 students and 8,000 members and provides courses during day and night in various subjects such as architecture, arts, chemistry, commerce, engineering, physics, modern languages, mathematics, photography, tailoring motor-building, domestic science etc.

One of the interesting parts of these schools is an attractive club for young men and women attached with gymnasia, swimming bath, library, reading writing and refreshment rooms The sports club has boxing cricket, football and other sports.

We were surprised that no attempt has been made in India by the Government or municipality and district boards to preserve our arts and crafts and to promote polytechnics in India by founding and maintaining such efficient schools.

Then we visited some medical schools and hospitals of London University, such as Royal Dental Hospital and School.

A STIMULATING ADDRESS.

In the afternoon we were invited to attend the meeting of the Assembly of Faculties in the Great Hall of the University College where Sir James Irvine delivered a very delightful, humorous address in which he stated that the University is an Athletic Association where opportunities for study are provided for feeble-bodied, that there should be a reasonable balance between the claims of study and body and that it is the spirit and soul of students which make the University and not the buildings. About research he said that it was too easy of access and many unauthorised do it.

Before this function we had

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on December 21.

THE WORLD PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT

PRINCIPLES IT INVOLVES.

(By—General GROENER, German Minister Of Defence)

On September 12, 1931, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs in addressing the plenary sitting of the League of Nations stated clearly and unequivocally the German postulates in regard to the Disarmament Conference. These can be expressed in a few words, namely, that Germany should enjoy equality of rights with other nations both in respect to security and method of disarmament. This is indeed self-evident. "The foundations of the League of Nations", says Briand in his European Memorandum "are the sovereignty of States and the equality of their rights." But what procedure can be more opposed to the sovereignty of a State than rendering it incapable of defending its territory against attack? And what is less reconcilable with the international equality of rights than that tenets of inernational law should be applied to the vanquished States which are not applicable to the rest?

GERMANY'S RIGHT TO SECURITY

Germany's disarmament is only a sample. Her obligations in the matter stand and fall with the solemn promises of all the other signatories of the Treaty of Versailles and the League Covenant to follow the example of Germany in regard to disarmament. The authors of the Treaty of Versailles have been obliged to admit Germany's right to security. On October 3, 1919, Andree Tardieu, in addressing the French Chamber of Deputies remarked that it had been found necessary to grant Germany an army and navy in order that the members of the League should not have to defend her territory against attack; so, too, on an earlier occasion, the American State Secretary, Mr. Lansing, and the then British Prime Minister, M. Lloyd George, expressly stressed during the deliberations on the German disarmament, that Germany had a right to defend herself. At the same time she was deprived of the possibility of providing for her safety. Even now, 12 years after the conclusion of peace, Germany and her former allies are surrounded by nations bristling in arms. Germany's right to security gives her a right also to demand the fulfilment of the promises made at Versailles concerning disarmament—the right to demand disarmament on the part of those States which have hitherto incessantly augmented their military forces and have constantly increased their military expenditure

ENLIGHTENED OPINION GAINING GROUND

The view that, in future, there should be no inequality of rights in respect of disarmament is making headway. The International Congress of the League of Nations Union at Budapest, the Church Congress at Cambridge, the meeting of the Rotary Club at Paris, these and others have passed resolutions to the effect that the reduction and limitation of armaments must be alike for all. The lines of disarmament having been laid down in the disarming of Germany, it is only logical, if they have proved effective, to adopt them in the disarmament of all other States. If they are

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Swadeshi Boycott.

The Maharaja of Holkar, on his return to India from the Round Table Conference, remarked in a press interview that "the world is passing through a crisis" and that "it is the duty of every patriotic Indian not to aggravate that crisis by artificial means". The Maharaja has not given the public the benefit of his ideas on what constitutes artificial means. But we do not think he would object, for instance, to the Britishers' campaign of "Buy British" and Britain's protective tariffs. By analogy he may be understood to approve of the Swadeshi campaign in India, Indian protective tariffs and their equivalent in the shape of a judicious boycott of foreign goods. This Swadeshi-Boycott movement, far from being artificial or injurious in any sense, saved the textile and some other industries in India from utter collapse in the last many months of unprecedented trade depression. It, therefore, behoves all people and Princes of India to do everything in their power to help the Swadeshi-boycott campaign.

The Governor on Tariffs.

In his opening speech at the Indian Economic Conference the Governor of Bombay condemned the present Tariff war between many countries—Britain is one of them—and asked: "Am I not right in saying that from the point of view of economic theory the ideal would appear to be that each country should concentrate upon the manufacture of goods for which its conditions are most suitable and for which there are markets available large enough to support the economic units of production on the modern basis?" We agree, but we do not think that, in practice, the matter is quite so simple at that. Every country must try its best to foster certain essential or key industries even at a sacrifice with the assistance, if necessary, of protective tariffs. In any case it is quite consistent with the ideal the Governor mentioned that India should manufacture her own cloth, as she has many necessary facilities, such as, abundant raw material at the door, sufficient capital, a vast and certain market, indeed every thing accept a helpful Government. That help, therefore, which the Government does not give, the people should provide in one form or other.

Perilous Position.

German industrial circles fear that a general strike of the miners in consequence of a ten per cent cut in wages will follow the decision to cease work from Saturday by a number of men working in the Ruhr and Aachen mines. The new burdens imposed on the German people by the Bruening Cabinet in order to meet the reparations payment are of unprecedented severity. The wage-cut was resorted to inspite of the opposition of the Social Democrats and if the strike fever spreads, the position of the Bruening Cabinet wil be still more shaky, the Hitlerites gaining more popularity. It is not in the interest of Germany's creditors that Dr. Bruening and his colleagues should be driven from office but it is still uncertain whether they will decide to be generous towards their hard hit debtor.

All-India Women's Conference.

The All-India Women's Conference held at Madras last week passed many excellent resolutions on social reform most of which had a special bearing on the social status of women in India. Notable among the resolutions were those which condemned the unreasonable opposition of some ultra-orthodox people to the Sarda Act, and which encouraged Swadeshi and Prohibition. Equally notable was a resolution on the removal of Untouchability on which several women delegates made very eloquent speeches. It is to be hoped that the Conference will not be content with passing the resolutions but that its executive will carry on incessant propaganda to give effect to the resolutions in co-operation with other institutions like the Congress, engaged as the latter is, among other things, in promoting Swadeshi and Prohibition and in abolishing 'Untouchability'.

FIGHT FOR NATIONAL FREEDOM.

Maharashtra To Lend Whole-hearted Support.

MR. ANEY'S APPEAL TO YOUTHS.

(From Our Correspondent).

PANVEL, January 2.

After the arrival of Sjt. Bapuji Aney, the President-elect, to-day, Saturday at 10-30 a.m. the meeting of the Subjects Committee was held at 2 p.m. The proceedings of the 8th Maharashtra Provincial Conference began at 5 p.m. in the Pandal. Almost all the leaders of Maharashtra were present.

Mr. A.M. Atavne, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his address. He said that the struggle between Government and the people has reached such a critical stage that in the interests of their country they must sink all their differences and that Hindus, Muslims, Brahmins, non-Brahmins, Untouchables and others must keep aside controversial questions and concentrate their attention and energies on how to carry the present struggle to a successful end.

Then Sjt. Babasaheb Phadke of Panvel proposed that Sjt. Bapuji Aney should be the President of the Conference. After the proposal was seconded by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and further supported by Messrs. D.M. Damle of Thana, Dr. Antrolikar of Sholapur and by Mr. Soman of Satara, Sjt. Aney occupied the chair and was garlanded profusely on behalf of various Congress Committees and associations.

SJT. ANEY'S ADDRESS.

Sjt. Aney addressed the huge gathering as follows:—

"I thank you all for having done me this honour in electing me to preside over your deliberations, though you could have found men in Maharashtra better fitted for this honour.

It is a well-known fact that the Maharashtrians have got the capacity to judge political questions with a balance of mind. This Conference is held to-day immediately after the development of a serious situation in the country, and it is but natural that all eyes should turn to us to see what decision we arrive at. Since the very commencement of this movement for the political freedom of India, Maharashtra has kept up its tradition of helping it with all its might. Some people say that Maharashtra does not take its proper part in the present movement, because the founder of the movement is not a Maharashtrian. But, this charge can be easily refuted by the work done by Maharashtra so far. The tradition is that the people in Maharashtra always take part in a movement, once they accept the principles on which it is founded.

I was asked to bring some message from Mahatma Gandhi. But I think the message that he has asked me to convey to you has rendered my task more difficult. Mahatma Gandhi said to me "Tell them, you are my mouthpiece." That means I have to forget my thoughts and explain to you his principles and philosophy.

APPEAL TO YOUTHS.

I wish to make a special appeal to the youths of this country. At the Calcutta Congress which was held in 1928, the Nehru Report in which a case for full Dominion Status was made out, was taken for consideration. The youths who had become impatient wanted to oppose the resolution accepting the scheme in the Nehru Report. We could have silenced the youths who were in a minority. But, we did not want to injure their feelings, as we knew very well without their help and sacrifice, it was not possible for the country to make any progress. Hence, we asked them to wait for one year more, and the Resolution of Independence was passed in 1929, in the Lahore session of the Congress.

They must bear in mind that this is a fight between one nation of 35 crores and another nation of 7 crores of population. This is not a fight against a handful of Britishers. The English people are brave, shrewd and practical. You know very well that although several Englishmen may have been killed during the last several years in the Frontier Province, yet their places have been duly filled up and the Government there is not yet subverted. So, I am of opinion that the British nation cannot be cowed down by violence, and the only method which under the circumstances we can adopt with effect is that of Non-violence.

MAHARASHTRA'S QUOTA.

In the last struggle 80,000 people may have gone to jail. In the next struggle, the Working Committee expects 10 lacs of people to go to jail. Taking into consideration this figure Maharashtra must calculate and decide how many people they have to send to jail proportionately with the number falling to the lot of other Provinces.

I agree students should not enter politics. But, are the students going to attend to their studies only when the sari of Mother India has caught fire? Must they not make an attempt to extinguish the fire and save the life of their Mother? Those who will take part in the next struggle must remain unconcerned about the safety of their lives and property.

Although it was the greatest desire of the Working Committee to avoid the present struggle, the responsibility of launching it has been forced upon it against its will. Being a member of the Working Committee, I know how things were made to develop from the beginning. Before the ink on the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was dry, acts were being committed by the bureaucracy with the intention of scrapping it. In spite of the fact that the three provinces in India were being ruled by ordinances, the Working Committee allowed Gandhiji to send a telegram to the Viceroy. You all know what reply was given kby the Viceroy to Gandhiji's request for an interview. If Gandhiji was not to refer to Ordinances in his interview with the Viceroy, where was the necessity for him to seek an interview in which the Viceroy was going to talk about the Round Table Conference proposals. If I were to draw a caricature of Lord Willingdon. I would represent him as kicking India with one foot and holding in his hand a glass containing nectar of Reforms, and saying after dangling it that he would revive the corpse of India with the nectar.

WHY R. T. C. FAILED.

It is a common belief that the purpose of the Round Table Conference failed because Hindus and Muslims could not settle their disputes. But, I think as long as there is a class of unpatriotic persons amongst us who call themselves very erudite in the science of politics and the law of Constitution, who are prepared to oppose the united demand of the Indian nation, so long we are bound to fail in the matter of obtaining reforms. There were people at the Round Table Conference who opposed Gandhi while he was presenting the united demand of India. Mahatma Gandhi has realised now that the British people will come to terms when they feel the increased strength of our nation. Hence we must increase our strength by inducing more people to join the struggle. We must sink our differences and present an united front. And I believe it is only through non-violence we can win our freedom. In the end the President paid a tribute to Senapati Bapat for his courage.

RESOLUTIONS.

Then the following resolutions were passed by Conference.

(1) This Conference is of opinion that the prestige of the Congress and the Indian nation in the world has been undoubtedly increased by the services rendered by Gandhiji in the last Satyagraha movement, and in bringing about the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and by the part he played at the Round Table Conference and by the fearless manner in which he pressed the demand of India for Freedom, both at the Conference and outside, before the representatives of other nations and for these services this Conference expresses gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi.

MAHARASHTRA NOT TO LAG BEHIND.

(2) This Conference is of opinion that the causes given by the Working Committee to restart the Movement are sufficient for the said purpose, and in accordance with the decision of the Working Committee if a proper occasion arises the people in Maharashtra should start the movement and after taking into consideration the situation in Maharashtra, should start Civil Disobedience Movement and civilly disobey some or other laws mentioned by the Working Committee in its programme and in accordance with the policy of the Working Committee the Provincial Congress Committee should immediately begin its work of organisation.

Mc Iver Road,
KARACHI.

21st November, 1931.

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MAHARASHTRA YOUTH LEAGUE DISSOLVED.

Powers Vested In Emergency Officer.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANVEL, January 3.

A meeting of the Executive body of the Maharashtra Youth League, Poona, was held on Saturday at 1 p.m. at Panvel, when it was resolved that the League be dissolved and all the powers of the Executive body be vested in an Emergency Officer and Mr. R. K. Khadilkar be the Emergency Officer.

Another resolution was passed by which it was decided to give full support to the policy and programme outlined by the Working Committee

TIP TO VICEROY.

"Convince Gandhiji And Not Coerce Him."

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Gandhiji has signalised his return to India by a number of mischievous and characteristically equivocal pronouncements, says the "Sunday Times." His statements cannot be said to do other than encourage ill-feeling and lawlessness. The Viceroy's reply to Gandhiji's request for audience, to discuss the Ordinances and the Viceroy's recent speech are welcome signs of a new resolution in British Indian affairs. As long as Britain remains in India, her first inviolable duty is to govern. The growing instances of violence and outrage call for a firmness in meeting them, which is beyond the possibility of misunderstanding and we trust that Lord Willingdon's determination will in no way be relaxed by further attempts at intimidation. Vacillation or show of indecision will be fatal.

The "Sunday Express" says that the policy inunciated by the Viceroy is the only practical one in the circumstances. Terrorism must be stamped out however painful the stamping out process may be.

CABINET'S AUTHORITY.

The "Sunday Despatch" says that the news from India is grave but salutary. If it is to be show down between Government and Gandhiji, it cannot come too soon. The "Sunday Despatch" ridicules the suggestion made in certain quarters that the Viceroy's duty is to convince and not to coerce and says that the duty of the Viceroy is to govern in obedience to the policy laid down by the Cabinet for the good of India.

The argument should not, and force need not enter the matter.

Gandhiji's belief that if he is imprisoned, he will be canonized all over the world as martyr is most remote from truth. Gandhiji's self-advertisement has brought disillusion even among his own followers with regard to the legend that Gandhiji is saint and his removal from the sphere of public affairs will be attended by a general deep sense of relief that follows the abatement of public nuisance.—Reuter.

"GOVERN OR GO."

LONDON, January 2.

Anticipating the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the "Observer" while declaring that Britain in India must govern or go, says that coercion alone will not do.

The Committees under Lord Lothian and his colleagues should expedite to their utmost their enquiries and recommendations. Provincial Autonomy should be established as soon as possible. "Provinces in India are like nations. To make them responsible for law and order is the first principle of effective statesmanship in India. You must establish units of Federation and see what they mean before you begin to conceive of future conditions of the Central Government."—Reuter.

BOMBAY SUBBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE SUSPENDED.

Appointment Of Emergency Officers.

Mr. G. D. Bhatt, President of the Suburban District Congress Committee, writes from Vile Parle:—

"In view of the present political situation in the country, it is hereby resolved that:—

(1) The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee be suspended and the sole authority be vested in Sjt. G. D. Bhatt, who is authorised to nominate his successors, the last nominee to have all the powers of the first emergency officer. This arrangement shall continue to be in force as long as war condidtions last.

(2) That the said Emergency Officer shall have to follow and carry on the struggle according to the principles laid down by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee.

(3) That all the Village Congress Committees in the District be recommended to adopt and follow the plan outlined above."

GIRGAM CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISSOLVED

Emergency Officer Appointed.

As provided by the Emergency Constitution of the B. P. C. C., the constitution of the Girgaum District Congress Committee and its Managing Council have been suspended, until the executive of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee declares the emergency to have ceased; and in the meanwhile an Emergency Constitution will be in force under this Constitution, Mr. S. K. Patil is appointed sole Emergency Officer to carry on the work of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. The Emergency Officer will have power to nominate his successor.

JAPANESE ENTER CHINCHOW

Assurance To Citizens

CHINESE FORCES EVACUATE

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Tokio.—The Vanguard of Japanese forces advancing from Koupangtze crossed the Taling River unopposed and entered Chinchow which is practically the last stronghold of the old Chinese Administration in Manchuria this morning, preceded by aeroplanes scattering leaflets telling the inhabitants to be at ease, as no harm was intended to them. The Chinese troops have evacuated the City and withdrawn westward. Main body of the Japanese is expected to enter the City on the 3rd January and temporarily take over policing of the district owing to the departure of responsible Chinese officials. It is expected that there will be no more serious fighting, but a battalion of Japanese troops has been ordered to carry out operations round Kaicheng on the South Manchurian Railway in order to punish bandits alleged to be responsible for the murder of two Japanese newspaper correspondents.—Reuter.

"Defend Chinchow At All Costs"

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Nanking.—"Defend Chinchow at all costs, even though defeat may be inevitable", is the crux of the dramatic Chinese Government orders issued to Chang Hsueh Liang which is revealed in the Foreign Minister Chen's first manifesto, in which he says that the Government is determined to end the Manchurian war, but insists upon the defence of Chinchow.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA SEVA DAL NOT DISBANDED.

Vile Parle Yout League Prepared

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, January 2.

An emergency meeting of the Vile Parle Youth League was held yesterday morning and it was unanimously resolved to take emergency measures taken last year to meet the situation. The following resolution was passed:—

Resolves that the Vile Parle Youth League welcomes the decision of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to resume the struggle and places at the disposal of the Congress Committee its entire resources in the event of the struggle. It also resolves that the ordinary general Constitution of the League be suspended for the present and all the executive authority be vested in the dictator as was done last year, and that Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt be the first dictator.

SEVA DAL CAMPS.

Regarding the news that the Seva Dal Camps at Matunga and Vile Parle have been disbanded at the order of the Congress President. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, the Organiser of the Vile Parle Maharashtra Camp told me that the news has created misunderstanding only. The camps are not ordered to be disbanded for provincial use. But he facilities to the volunteers have been given to allow them to go and work in their district, if they so called. In some case the respective Congress Committees have asked us to send their volunteers, and, accordingly 18 volunteers have been dispatched from the Maharashtra camp.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AIR AGREEMENT.

No Interruption In Service In India.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Inquiries in London with regard to a Karachi report that the Anglo-Persian Agreement whereby the Imperial Airways' aircraft on service to India call at aerodromes on the Persian coast will not be renewed, have elicited the reply, says the "Daily Telegraph," that the matter has not yet been settled and anyhow, there will be no interruption in air service to India.

It is probable that the Imperial Airways will very shortly give up the land air-stations in Persia and fly the Baghdad-Karachi section by flying-boats. It might be necessary to make a seaplane station in the Bahrein Island. The "Calcutta" flying-boats now used on the Mediterranean section and between Khartum and Kisumu will be available probably at a short notice, for use of flying-boats on African service is no longer imperative in view of the development of the land-aerodromes and it will be a simple matter to transfer the "Hercules" air liners from the Persian section of India route to Africa to replace the "Calcutta" flying boats.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

JUPITER VALUATION REPORT

(OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

Mr. G. S. Marathey, the Indian actuary, has valued the Life Department of the Jupiter General Insurance Company which has been working for three years now and, though this is the first valuation, he has been able to authorise a bonus of Rs. 15 per annum per Rs. 1.000 on whole life policies and Rs. 12 per annum on endowment policies. As he has remarked, this is the first Indian company which has declared this high bonus and the policy holders should be glad that, in addition to the advantage that their investments have not depreciated in value as most gilt-edged and other securities have done, they have actually received an increment in the capital value of their investment. While even Government Securities have been going down in value by 10 per cent. in one year and shares have gone down similarly, the value of the annual saving, small though it be, that goes as premium on an insurance policy earns interest and even increases in value, with the special facility that the full amount insured will be forthcoming in the event of premature death. The policy of the Jupiter is not to increase the number of insurance companies competing with each other but to be at hand as a concern which would step in to decrease to some extent the drain on the country's resources through premiums paid to foreign companies.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The Indian Economic Conference which began its sittings on Saturday may be said to have been considerably influenced by the times. The subjects dealt with were of a less academic character than usual but there were still those of the type which apparently do not seem to serve any purpose. The presidential address of Prof. T. K. Duraiswami Aiyar surveyed the whole field from the trade depression to the failure of the gold standard and from the Banking Committee report to the position of the peasant. But when he remarked that "whereas in other parts of the world the production of wealth is growing rapidly, and a steadily increasing proportion of the national income is devoted to the consumption of comforts and luxuries, in India on the other hand, the increase in production is not commensurate with the increase in population," he stopped short at that without referring to the causes which have brought about this maladjustment. It was perhaps to be expected in the circumstances. He wanted a reconstruction programme of which the main feature will be the constitution of an Economic Council which should not be held over for want of funds and he was confident that it would help to clear up in a short period the arrears of economic development and make the country as prosperous as advanced countries like England and Japan.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

"C. R." writing in "Young India" refers to Sec. 26 (1) of the British Statute of 1914 on the question of British nationality which permits any legislature of a British possession to pass laws which may treat differently different classes of British subjects. The only way in which British traders could overcome such difficulty in India would be to acquire Indian 'domicile' and the conditions for acquiring such domicile would be laid down by law. As each part of the Empire has its own laws regarding domicile and the limits up to which citizenship rights are given to other British citizens, India should have similar rights as British Courts have held that "it is undesirable and even perilous to have permanently established within the territory large number of persons who do not owe that country permanent allegiance".

OTHER PEOPLE'S TROUBLES.

It is expected that the accumulation of capital in the United States and France will lead to high prices and consequent depreciation in the purchasing power of the currencies. The unfortunate reaction of this will be that the internal prices of imported articles in countries off the gold standard would become even higher than now. It is also believed in some quarters that Holland has been seriously affected by the depression in the Dutch East Indies and might go off the gold standard in consequence. Already the Central Bank will not receive imported gold freely as it involves the creation of indebtedness to other countries which might be used any time to precipitate a crisis. Switzerland is also stated to have suffered from this trouble. It has received considerable funds from abroad and has lent part of them to Germany and if Germany defaults, that country also may be hit for no fault of its own.

DEPRECIATED STERLING.

In consequence of the depreciated sterling, it is thought that a good proportion of the imports into Britain from the United States about £150 millions and France about £50 millions would be diverted to the Dominions and other countries. The latter country will also be hit by the fall in its invisible exports through the big tourist traffic dwindling down. But, as far as England is concerned, the depreciation has meant higher costs for purchasing raw materials while exports suffer from the difficulty of making forward exchange contracts and even ready contracts in some cases, and internal production is suffering from the shadow of the budget which might mean increased taxation.

TATAS' AVIATION SCHEME.

It is understood that the Government of India have finally approved of the Tatas' proposal to institute an aerial service once a week from Karachi to Madras via Bombay. It will mean that mails which take five days from Karachi to Madras will be delivered in one day, and for Bombay there will be a saving of two days. But it is worthy of remark that while the Government is prepared to finance the Delhi service by the offer of two aeroplanes, the Tatas will have to work the service without any kind of subsidy. They would not grudge it but the fact remains.

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GOVERNOR ON IMPORTANCE ON STUDY OF ECONOMICS

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay declared open the 15th Conference of the Indian Economic Conference on Saturday in the University Convocation Hall before a large number of delegates who had come from different parts of India. Rev. J. Mackenzie, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and requested the Governor to declare open the Conference.

The Governor then in opening the Conference said:

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

It is often said that in India the people pay too much attention to politics at the expense of economics and to the exclusion of interest in history. In view of the stirring times in which we live and the intense political developments that are taking place around us, I think we must admit that it is only natural that politics should occupy a large place in the interests of many. On the other hand it is certain that if our economics were in a sound condition our politics would make progress on a far smoother and more useful basis. I hope it can, however, fairly be said that economics are not unduly neglected; and as evidence of this we can point to the wide interest that your Conference has aroused. History has been called "philosophy derived from examples", and political economics defined as "the principles whereby the revenues and resources of a nation are made the most of." Rightly regarded, I suppose history should be considered as a necessary fulcrum: a basis for the study and use of the lever, politics and economics. We have to look to history if we are to maintain our sense of proportion and to develop a balanced appreciation of our present difficulties; but it is on the study of politics and economics that we have to rely to suggest a solution and a safe line of progress.

WORLD IN CHAOS.

Economically the world at present seems to have reached a condition of chaos. The international exchanges have been behaving in a way that would have been thought beyond the bounds of belief in the period prior to England's abandonment of the Gold Standard. Then, a 5 per cent. depreciation of currency was looked upon as an event of immense importance, but now a 30 per cent. depreciation is a "fait accompli". Such fluctuations of currencies have, of course, a very serious effect on trade; and one might be tempted to say that they should be avoided at all possible costs. I am afraid, however, that he would be a bold man who would at present be prepared to recommend the stabilisation of the pound sterling as a practical course. Again, although there is an ample and even an excessive supply of all the most important commodities available, and although the fall in prices has made all necessities obtainable cheaply, nations and individuals alike are faced with a constantly growing necessity for economy in expenditure and with acute difficulty in balancing their budgets.

STRANGLING OF TRADE.

One of our main practical difficulties in the economic sphere is the effort now being made by all nations to reduce the adverse balance of trade by restriction of imports. To say that the policy of reducing an adverse trade balance is desirable is, of course, a truism, but the attempt to achieve this end has obviously been made without due consideration of the concurrent result of a universal policy of prohibitive tariffs, which, in practice, has been to strangle trade almost completely. Am I not right in saying that from the point of view of economic theory the ideal would appear to be that each country should concentrate upon the manufacture of goods for which its conditions are most suitable and for which there are markets available large enough to support the economic units of production on the modern basis? The world problem, in short, is to arrive at some plan whereby production should be developed on these lines and all obstacles to the resulting flow of trade with other quarters of the world should be withdrawn. I am afraid you may reply that the obstacles to this happy state of affairs are primarily political and not economic, and I shall hardly be prepared to disagree with you if you point out that some countries are gradually becoming aware that extreme protection is not in their own best interests, or that an immense amount depends at present upon the discussion on Reparations and International Debts which we hope will soon be instituted. But even from the economic point of view I think there is considerable scope for investigation on these lines, and I would commend this subject to your study.

ECONOMISE ALL ROUND.

The importance of economic investigation is now, I think, being universally recognised, and the chief difficulty hindering an advance on a wide front is the ever-present and wide-spread necessity of economising in every direction. In India, as you know, a study has been made of the subjects by Sir Arthur Salter, who was then the Economic Expert on the League of Nations, and he has produced a scheme for an economic advisory organisation in India. I feel sure I can count on your agreement as to the necessity for an organisation to think out economic problems and to focuss reasonable public opinion on them. Such an organisation, as well as being able to collect much information of the greatest direct value to industrialists and businessmen can serve the dual purpose of concentrating the driving force of public opinion upon Government and interpreting the decisions of Government on economic questions to the public. For the present, however, I am afraid financial difficulties may prevent the Government from implementing the suggested scheme for the co-ordination and publication of economic investigations until better times. For the present, therefore, we must look to voluntary effort for progress in economic study. For that reason I am particularly glad that your Conference has met in Bombay this year. Conferences such as this can do very useful service in assisting in that co-ordination of effort and interchange of thought so necessary in the wide variety of conditions which are such a feature of India.

Prof. C. N. Vakil thanked the Governor for gracing the occasion with his presence and opening the Conference.

PROF. T. K. D. AIYAR'S ADDRESS.

Professor T. K. Duraiswami Aiyar, President of the Conference then in his address dwelt at length on the present world economic situation and said the economic organisation of life in its present form was about eighty years old. Great Britain was the workshop of the world and for years she was not only a model but also a source of inspiration of ideas in industry for the rest of the world. Continuing he said:

Though economic events do not explode dramatically like political events the developments in the economic situation since the autumn of 1929 have been marked by a sweep and intensity rarely witnessed in history. A series of events followed the Wall Street crash in more or less quick succession which shook the faith of thoughtful men and made them realise that world economic relations had entered on a new phase and that the task of restoring equilibrium assumed an altered complexion on account of a conjunction of forces and tendencies the import of which had previously not been adequately comprehended. Those events were in the main the catastrophic fall in the prices of commodities, the greater relative fall in the prices of foodstuffs and raw materials leading to what has been termed the 'barter crisis,' the financial straits to which countries like Australia, Argentina and Brazil were reduced, the threat of impending German bankruptcy and the crisis in England leading to that great and powerful country going off the gold standard. That a country with about £4,000 millions of capital invested overseas, which is the greatest international capital market and the repository of much of the free balances of the world should be driven off the gold standard in a time of peace even after the formation of a National Government which gave unmistakable evidence of its determination to balance the budget is an event of such outstanding significance that the circumstances which led to it require examination.

SLOPPING METHODS.

Concluding he said:—

While developing plans for economic reconstruction one cannot help reflecting on the difficulty likely to be experienced in securing the necessary finances. But it should not be forgotten that the expenditure incurred in this connection is on a par with that incurred in the reorganisation of a business which has drifted into employing sloppy methods and using antiquated machinery. Only great care should be taken to secure that the interests of efficiency receive paramount consideration in the matter of the constitution of the Council. Financial stringency ought not to stand in the way of the organisation of an institution with the proper functioning of which is bound up the rapid expansion of the economic efficiency of the people and the augmentation of the sources on which public revenues depend.

Any avoidable delay in this respect is likely to have unfortunate results. The earnestness of keen men combined with the sense of frustration induced by unsatisfactory economic conditions is producing a number of fertile suggestions for development on different lines like a five-year plan for education, a rapid scheme of sanitary improvement, and State promotion of industrial banks. In the absence of a co-ordinating agency inspiring confidence by its efficiency and authoritative character, there is the danger of the State being sampeded into incurring expenditure on particular schemes which for lack of development of correlated schemes may fail to yield the expected results.

WANTED SENSE OF SACRIFICE.

Given satisfactory Economic Councils, given knowledge, courage, a sense of sacrifice and above all a spirit of good-will, the arrears of economic development that have accumulated may yet be cleared up in a short period and the vast population of this land will come into the possession of a rich life and enjoy material welfare of the kind which is open to the population of advanced countries like England and Japan.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Training Camps At Meerut.

(From A Correspondent)

MEERUT, Dec. 30.

The Hindustani Seva Dal Meerut is holding its training camp regularly in all seriousness. 32 'Sainiks', who were trained during the last month, were examined to-day in the Kumar Ashram at Lajpat Niwas. Another batch of 25 Sainiks being trained during this month will be examined in the first week of January. The examiners are Pt. Algurai Shastri, B. Jyotiprasad, Mr. Shiva Dayalu, Secretary, Provincial Seva Dal Board and Dr. Hiralal. A similar training class of Mahila Seva Dal 'Sainikas' is also being held daily in the afternoon.

In this connection it is to be noted that Pt. Algurai Shastri the organising secretary of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee is starting to-day on a tour in the interior of Muzaffarnagar district, with a view to strengthen the Congress organisation and see that a sufficient number of Seva Dal volunteers and Congress members are enrolled. He also proposes to go to the villages of Meerut district, after finishing his tour in Muzaffarnagar.

PAYMENT OF INCOMETAX

Heavy Rush At Collectors' Offices

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

An extraordinary spectacle of the nation, showing itelf not only willing but eager to pay taxes, was witnesseed yesterday when, for the first time in the history, there were queues at the Income-tax collections' offices all over the country to pay three-quarters of the current incometax, which became due on 1st January.

The response through post was equally heavy and the clerks were kept busy, till late hour, dealing with thousands of remittances, many of which covered the tax for the whole year. A considerable number were paying the tax for the first time, and the feature was that a large number of women among the crowds were willing to be victims of the tax-gatherer.

TATA'S ECONAMY PLANS.

Cut In Salaries.

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 30.

In view of the general trade depression, lack of orders for rails and other products of the Company, the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company have decided to make a temporary cut in the salaries of their employees with effect from the 1st instant. The cut will be 10 per cent. for salaries of Rs. 250 and over for all uncovenanted employees of the Company employed either in Bombay, Jamshedpur, Calcutta, collieries, camps or other places.

In the case of uncovenanted employees employed in the works at Jamshedpur, the cut will be 10 per cent. for salaries of Rs. 500 and over and 5 per cent. for salaries from Rs. 250 to Rs. 499. To all other employees outside the works at Jamshedpur earning Rs. 250 and over, the 10 per cent cut will apply.

With effect from the 1st of December last, the grade increments to all the clerical staff of the Company, are postponed for one year.—A. P.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Srinigar (Kashmir) writes:—

The Secretary, Younmen's Hindu Association, Srinagar, (Kashmir) writes:—

"The total population of Kashmir is about 16 lakhs of which Hindus including Budhists, Sikhs and Jains are about 2 lakhs. To protect Hindu Shrines and Laws, we have decided to work out the following scheme:—Import Hindus for colonisation; Check them from conversion into Islam; start "Shudhi" movement; enforce widow re-marriage and remove untouchability, etc. We, therefore, humbly appeal to the Hindus including Budhists, Sikhs and Jains to extend their patronage to us. We stand in need of both men and money. With sympathy and support of the elders and co-operation of the young, we hope that we shall succeed in our mission. It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Secretary, Y. M. H. A. Srinagar."

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

visited the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

ROUND OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the day we were entertained to a luncheon by the London County Council, to tea and concert by the University College, to a reception by the Victoria League and to a dinner by the Worshipful Companies of drapers, goldsmiths, and cloth-workers. The delegates had to be divided amongst these hosts. Here we came in contact with a number of people of various types and minds and were treated to a talk on various and imperial topics—the most important being education and Indian affairs. Speeches were made about educational needs, hoary traditions and imperial bonds. Indian delegates were requested to speak. Those who spoke thanked them for the hospitality remembering imperial connections.

RECEPTION BY PRINCE OF WALES.

The next day, July 3, was the day of the reception given to the delegates by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the famous Guildhall. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and a number of other Vice-Chancellors accompanied the Prince. The Hall was decorated. The Band of H. M. Scots Guards played music. All the delegates were introduced to the Prince.

IMPERIAL TIES.

The Prince delivered an address of welcome in which he described the delegates as friends and partners in gathering together the knowledge man possesses and using it for the welfare of humanity and for the progress of international comity. But he laid greater emphasis upon imperial purposes and industrial and commercial needs. Educated men were wanted to fill high official posts in the British Empire and to serve commerce and industry. He emphasized also the application of science to industry and how to fit time for a university training into the life of the young man who intends to devote himself to commerce and industry. The best brains and best abilities are required for the Empire finance, commerce and industry. He also noted that the old concrete ties were disappearing, and therefore, other and better ties, less formal and less tangible, of the British Empire should take place through such gatherings of universities. Theirs was a community of many races and languages, of traditions and interests. Congress gave personal contact, and social and intellectual intercourse. They should talk over common problems, and thus by co-operation strengthen the ties and organisation of the Empire. The note was largely Anglo-Saxon and imperial in spirit, not so much educational and human.

GOVERNMENT'S WELCOME.

In the afternoon a luncheon was given by His Majesty's Government at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane. Here Lord Parmoor made a speech of welcome on behalf of the Government. The same note, imperial and racial, was struck about the unity of the British Empire, its higher civilisation and humanity. He spoke of the Anglo-Saxon spirit, institutions and society, then emphasized on co-operation as the key-note of modern progress and that the happiness and the good of the world should be kept in the forefront of one's work.

We were not pleased with these speeches. Quite a number of distinguished men were present such as Lord Passfield, Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Luggard, Lord Lowat, and High Commissioners and some other political leaders and scholars.

Then a tea-party was given by the English-Speaking Union at Lady Cushendon's. Later there was a reception by the University of London in its Great Hall at 9 p.m. Here the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the University. The note of his speech was also similar, but he added a special welcome to India's delegates at the end, making up as it were for the deficiencies and unconscious discourtesies of previous day's speeches.

(To Be Continued)

THE WORLD PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

not calculated to lead to general disarmament, others should be allowed which are suitable for all.

DRAFT IGNORES BASIC PRINCIPLE

The Disarmament Conference will have laid before it a draft disarmament convention drawn up last year by the majority of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. This project fails to take account of the principle of equal rights for all. It ignores both the trained reserves and the stocks of materials which together form the enormous fighting strength of the great military Powers. Its adoption unamended would not further the great cause of disarmament but would bury it for ever. Germany has rejected the project as she cannot recognise it as a basis for the Disarmament Conference.

KEEP THE PROMISE

Germany is disarmed. At Geneva she will have to defend thoroughly her demand for general disarmament. In many extensively armed countries at the present day, there is vigorous opposition to any idea of fulfilling the obligations concerning general disarmament. Yet I cannot believe the world's public opinion will tolerate a breach of the promise in regard to general disarmament with which the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are introduced and substantiated. Anyone who dared to commit such a breach of faith would incur an enormous responsibility. Such a course would endanger not only the existence of the League of Nations, but the entire peaceful evolution of the world.

Called by her whole situation to champion the idea of general disarmament, Germany will, at next year's Conference, claim her right to equality of treatment and parity in security; and she will, at the same time, argue energetically in favour of realising the hopes of peace by general disarmament entertained by the peoples of the whole civilised world.

PUNJAB CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Final Matches.

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Two semi-final matches in the Punjab Cricket Tournament between the Crescent Cricket Club, Lahore and Lahore Club B., and the Muslim Sports vs. Lahore Club "A", were again played today, which were witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Lahore Club "B" won the toss, and decided to bat first. It put in a poor show making a total of 51 runs in the 1st innings. The Crescent Club scored 142 runs in the 1st innings. The Crescent Club scored 142 runs in the 1st innings. The total was 22 for 6 wickets in the 2nd innings for the Lahore Club when the wickets were drawn for the day.

MUSLIM SPORTS vs. LAHORE A.

The second match was played between Muslim Sports and Lahore Club "A". Muslim Sports made a total of 116 runs in the 1st innings, and the Lahore A scored 115 runs in the first innings and 110 in the second. Muslim Sports made one run when the stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

LIBERALS' RESOLUTION.

The present situation in the country created by the promulgation of the Ordinances, formed the subject of a heated debate at the special meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India, held this afternoon in the Presidency Association Hall.

In the absence of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President of the Federation, Sir Phiroze Sethna presided.

There was a good attendance, among those present being: Sir Muropant Joshi, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Mr. B. S. Kamat, Rao Bahadur Kale, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar and Mr. D.G. Dalvi.

Although the proceedings were "in camera" it is understood that there was a strong feeling that every effort should be made to prevent the peaceful atmosphere necessary for the work of constitutional reforms from being disturbed by the threatened declaration of the civil disobedience movement in the country.

TELEGRAM.

For want of time further discussion on the situation, the meeting was adjourned to Sunday afternoon.

In the meantime it was resolved to send the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and to communicate to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"As it is essential to maintain peace in the country and to avert a revival of civil disobedience, and the disastrous consequences therefrom, the Council of the National Liberal Federation offers its services to Government and the Congress with a view to seeing that every possible avenue is explored for the continuance of the co-operation of all the progressive political parties in the country for the successful conclusion of the work of the Round Table Conference."

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE'S PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize distribution of the General Education Institute's Chubildas Lalloobhoy Boys' High School, Dadar, was performed on the 19th instant under the presidentship of Mr. P. V. Kane.

Mr. V. K. Joshi reading the report, dwelt upon the necessity of providing for greater accommodation for the increasing number of boys and requested the public to contribute their mite towards the expenses of the first floor work of the Northwing of its building which the Institute was shortly going to undertake.

ABUSE OF ORDINANCE

"Will Recoil On Govt." Says Sir P. Thakurdas

The following statement is issued by Sir Purshottomdas Thakurdas:—

As my other two colleagues, Messrs. Jamal Mahomed and Birla are still in Europe, it is not possible for me to give a report of our work at the Round Table Conference as far as my constituency (the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) is concerned. I expect to be able to send this to the Federation Office in a few weeks' time, when both of my colleagues are expected to be back.

The Round Table Conference threatened at one time to break down and be a complete failure. That has been avoided owing to the action taken in the latter stages of the Federal Structure Committee meeting. To what extent the procedure now laid down will lead India to the goal she cherishes, depends on several factors. The one such factor which will positively not make for progress is the move in the direction of violence and communal squabbles that has been perceptible lately. It is necessary to unequivocally condemn this.

The measures resorted to by Government to put down this violence are without parallel, and the Government cannot but realize the enormous responsibility involved in these. It is however, imperative now for the Government to ensure that the utmost discretion is shown in the use of these powers. If they are used to curb the legitimate aspirations of India, they are sure to recoil on Government themselves.

EXACTION WILL FAIL.

Regarding the movement to prevent land revenue being exacted from ryots beyond their capocity, it does not require much knowledge to understand that the continued depression in values of agricultural produce for last three to four years must result in undermining the ryots' capacity to pay. What is therefore required is a real appreciation of the facts by the Government and the public including the Congress in each Presidency. Efforts by the Government to exact revenue from areas under distress would be unjustified and if opposed, would draw the sympathy of the public.

The steady drain of gold from this country since September last is to be deplored. The Government of India allowing this is in marked contrast with the determination of both England and Japan to conserve their gold resources, since they went off the Gold Standard. For India evidently a different policy is considered good and this is much resented and leads to justified suspicion of the Government's intentions.

I am convinced that in the new constitution finance and currency cannot but be transferred to Indian control. His Majesty's Government avoided a full discussion of this in the Federal Structure Committee on the plea that the upheaval in the world's financial centres warranted caution. But I have no doubt that whenever the question is considered in detail, the representatives of India cannot and will not agree to anything less than the fullest control regarding India's financial portfolio.

Lahore.—The order prohibiting processions has been extended for four days. Armed police continue to petrol the streets. Dr. Jagannath Luthra, Congress worker and Beliram, Municipal Commissioner, were arrested on Friday in connection with the death of Nur Mohomed which led to the recent riot. —A. P.

Lahore.—Of the thirteen Ahrar volunteers arrested yesterday for defying the order prohibiting processions, twelve have been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the Captain of the volunteers to five months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

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N.B.—The same cures are offered at the Ashrama at LONAVLA.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The tenth social gathering of the T. B. College, Surat, will be held on the 8th and 9th inst. Rev. John McKenzie, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, will address the students at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Bareilly City.—Shri Narayanswamiji has been unanimously elected President of the forthcoming All-India Aryan Congress. The dates of the Congress are now fixed to be 7th, 8th, and 9th February. Applications for stalls can be made now. The exhibition begins on 5th February.

Glenhead, Long Island—The death has occurred of banker Charles Oliver Iselin, defender of the America's Cup against Lipton's "Shamrocks".—Reuter.

London.—It is understood that draft report on the proceedings of the Committee of Burma Round Table Conference has been circulated to members, but will not be published until it has been discussed and approved by the Conference.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Communists were very active on Thursday night. Two Communists smashed the glass door of the Japanese Embassy. Numerous houses were plackarded with posters "Arm yourselves, workmen. 1932 will be the year of revolution against dictatorship and hunger decrees."—Reuter.

Cawnpore.—Cangashal Chaubey, Secretary, District Congress Committee and Parasnath of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha were arrested and brought here on Friday from Akbarpore Tahsil. Nine persons were taken into custody under the Ordinance yesterday.—A. P.

Benares.—Devendra Sharma, editor of "Sainik", Congress Weekly of Agra, was arrested under Section 124, I. P. C. It is reported that the arrest has been made in connection with an article on alleged repression in Bengal. The Magistrate has ordered the press not to print or publish any matter until a new declaration is made.—A. P.

"The Apparel Oft Proclaims The Man"
—SHAKESPEARE.

THE PRESENT DAY SOCIETY MAKES IT IMPERATIVE FOR YOU TO HAVE YOUR CLOTHES WELL-FITTED AND SCIENTIFICALLY CUT.

THE SHAPE AND BEAUTY OF YOUR BODY DEPENDS AS TO HOW YOU CLOTHE IT. FOR CUT STYLE AND FINISH OF YOUR CLOTHES.

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OKHA SALT WORKS

Improved Position

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Okha Salt Works Ltd., was held on Tuesday when Sheth Lalji Naranji presided.

In the course of his address the Chairman said:—

"From the report you will find that it happens in all new Salt Works, the benefit of the preliminary layout began to be felt from this year. The supply of brine was comparatively plentiful at the Works and a large crop was obtained, but owing to scarcity of labour, a fairly large quantity of the crop could not be lifted in time before the break of the monsoon.

"During the year the Government of India passed the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931 and as a result of this timely measure, our industry has been saved for the present from a serious situation.

"We have continued to make, since the passing of the Protection Act, sales at rates which might be considered fair.

"During the official year, we have received additional assistance in the form of a loan from the Baroda Government for the necessary further improvements at Mithapur. His Highness The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda takes a personal interest in the salt industry in the growing Fort of Okha where we have started our industrial enterprise. We are still approaching the Baroda State with full hope that His Highness Maharaja Saheb and his Government will consider our further requests for assistance very favourably.

"At the close of the session in August, the position is better than during the corresponding periods in the previous three years".

The Directors' Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st August 1931 were then unanimously adopted.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

NO-RENT ARRESTS IN RAE BARELI

The following is the list of persons arrested in connection with no-rent campaign in Rae Bareli District U. P. till Tuesday last.—

Sjts. Sitlasahai, (Dictator) I. Satyanarain, (President D.C.C.) Shyammarain Vaid, (Member D. C.C.) Th. Guptar Singh, (Secretary, Tehsil C. C. Dalmau), Ashadinji, (Member D.C.C.), Sitaram and 5 other volunteers, Rameshwar Singh, (Tehsil Dictator), Baba Bhagwandin, Kalika and 5 o other, Munshi Bodh Prasad, (Dictator Tilol Mandal), Gurprasadji, Shivadutta Pande, Jagannathji, Munshi Mathuraprasadji, Bishwambhardayalji, Baba Vishwanatdasji, Th. Dalbahadur Singh, Gajadhar Prasad, Sanchalak, Mahabir Pande, Ram Bharose Srivastava. (Secretary D.C.C. and II Dictator).

Literary Conference Of The Hindustani Academy.

The third annual conference of the Hindustani Academy, U.P., Allahabad, will be held this month (January 1932) Its object is to afford the scholars and the literati of Hindi and Urdu an opportunity of coming together with a view to interchange ideas on literature and discuss modern literary and linguistic problems in regard to these two languages.

The following is a lit of subjects on which papers will be read or lectures delivered:—1 Literary Criticism, 2 History of Literature, 3 Art, 4 Philology, 5 History and Antiquary, 6 Philosophy and Science, 7 Objects of the Academy. The papers together with a report of the lectures and discussions will be published in Hindi and Urdu.

It has also been arranged that the series of lectures delivered every year under the auspices of the Academy be delivered on the occasion.

A detailed programme of the Conference will be announced later on.

Gentlemen desirous of reading papers are requested to send a summary of their papers by the 10th January 1932 so as to enable the Office to arrange for their notification in due time.

All scholars and all those interested in the growth of modern Indian languages are earnestly requested to attend and take prt in the deliberations.

TARA CHAND,
General Secretary,
The Hindustani Academy,
United Provinces.
Allahabad.

On the eve of his departure to Dohad from Bombay city the Navjivan Rajputs of Bombay. in appreciation of his services rendered to their community presented a farewell address to Mr. Dahyabhai Trikumji Solunkey.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Declaration Of Bonus

The following is the report made by Mr. G. S. Marathey, Consulting Actuary to the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd. on the results of the first valuation of the life Department of the Company as at 30th June 1931:—

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith the various statements required to be submitted to Government under the Life Insurance Companies Act in connection with the Actuarial Valuation of your Life Insurance Department as at 30th June 1931, which you had entrusted to me. The result shows a divisible surplus of Rs. 28,689/- The basis assumed for the valuation is as follows:—

Mortality—This is assumed according to the H. M. Table (Text Book Graduation) for an age higher by 6 years in the case of Whole Life and other classes of policies under which benefits are payable at death and by 5 years in the case of other classes.

The rate of interest assumed is 5 per cent. The rate of interest actually realised by you on the assets of your Life Assurance Fund has been a little less than 6 per cent during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 and it has been slightly greater than 6 per cent during the year 1930-31. Considering this high yield and the fact that the values of the Securities have depreciated to an extent which is causing great concerned in the financial world, the rate of interest assumed for the Valuation can be seen to be quite on the safe side.

"REMARKABLY LOW EXPENSE RATIO."

The proportion of premium income reserved for future expenses and profits has been 18 per cent in the case of Without Profit policies and 22 per cent in the case of With Profit Policies. On the assumption that the ratio of expenses to premium income in the first year of a policy is seven times that in each of the subsequent years the renewal expense ratio during the second and third year is 15.9 and 14.9 respectively. These figures are obtained without taking into consideration Patron Policies for which no cost is assumed to have been incurred. But if these Policies are made to bear some share of the expenses the expense ratio will be somewhat lower. Considering that these are the commencing years of the Life Department, the expense ratio may be considered to be remarkably low. This has become possible because your Company is a composite company and the Life Department has been helped to some extent from the general funds. Still it is a good sign for the Life Department and is indicative of further favourable progress. I have, however, assumed a provision for expenses for Without Profit Policies at the rate of 18 per cent keeping a good margin for an increase in the expense ratio.

The surplus, as I have mentioned above, comes out to be Rs. 28,689/-. Out of this it will be possible to declare a reversionary bonus to participating policies at the rate of Rs. 15/- per 1000 sum assured per annum in the case of Whole Life Policies and at the rate of Rs. 12/- per 1000. per annum in the case of other classes. The provision for this bonus will be Rs. 26,055/- leaving a balance of Rs. 2,634/- to be carried forward unappropriated.

THE CHATTOPADHYAYAS TO APPEAR IN VARIETY CONCERT

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya along with Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and their little son Rama Krishna Chattopadhyaya will figure in a variety entertainment and musical in Poona on the 6th instant:—

PROGRAMME.

1 Companions:—Mr., Mrs. and Master Chattopadhyaya.
2 Instrumental Music:—H. Chattopadhyaya.
3 Radha, the Milkmaid:—(Recitation from "Sarojini Devi") Shreemati Kamaladevi.
4 Vocal Music (Hindi and Urdu):—H. Chattopadhyaya.
5 Song (from "Rabindranath Tagore"):— Kamaladevi and Harindranath.
6 Recitations from his poems:—H. Chattopadhyaya.
7 Negro Songs:—H. Chattopadhyaya.

INTERVAL

8 The Boatman's Song:—Mr., Mrs., and Master Chattopadhyaya.
9 The Tavern Scene from his Musical Comedy "Abu Hassan"):—H. Chattopadhyaya.

GANDHIJI'S RECEPTION.

Smart Work By Sevikas And Volunteers

B. P. C. C's THANKS

In a press communique the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

"We take this opportunity of congratulating the citizens of Bombay, belonging to all creeds and communities upon the magnificent reception they accorded to the Uncrowned King of this country. By their spontaneous response, in the shape of active co-operation, the citizens have laid the B. P. C. C. under a deep debt of gratitude.

The unfortunate incident of organized rowdyism which resulted in serious injuries being caused to a number of Congress volunteers and other citizens, including Sjt. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, the Member-in-Charge of the B. P. C. C. Volunteers Organisation and Sjt. G. N. Desai, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., although extremely deplorable, did not, in any way, detract from the magnificence of the City's unique welcome. This deplorable incident for which a few followers of Dr. Ambedkar made themselves responsible served the purpose of an eye-opener to all and proved demonstrably what an infinitesimally small number of our Harijan friends is with Dr. Ambedkar and what an unpopular causes he represents. Barring this incident, the rest of the elaborate programme chalked out by the B. P. C. C. was on the universal admission, a unique success.

DESH SEVIKAS' SPLENDID WORK.

It is almost impossible to thank one and all by names since they are so numerous. However, we shall be failing in our duty if we do not mention a few of them without whose assistance we could have done precious little. First and foremost come the Desh Sevikas and other Sevikas organised by them, all working day and night, for the last few days under the leadership of Mrs. Perinben Captain and her sister Mrs. Goshespben Captain, at a short notice, the Captain sisters brought into the field over a thousand Sevikas.

We are thankful to those who did all decorations all along the route particularly to Mr. J. J. Cholksy, member of the B. P. C. C., Mr. Dharamdas and the Samastha Mali Mandal for the strenuous work they did in getting such a commodious Hall artistically decorated within less than 24 hours.

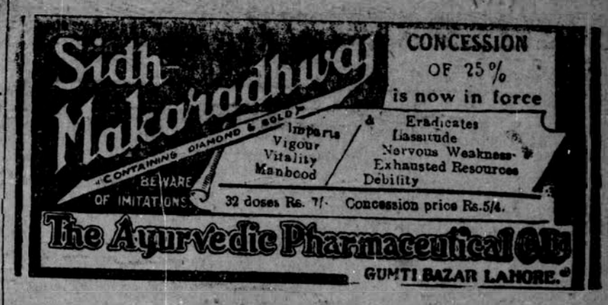
We can never adequately thank Miss Olivia De Cunha and Mr. H. C. Mitha and his brothers for the most useful service they rendered us by placing their Bungalow "Olive Lodge" at the disposal of the Congress for the purpose of raising a rostrum wherefrom Gandhiji could address a mammoth gathering of over three lakhs of people. Mr. S. D. Prabhavalkar, Contractor and Engineer, has proved to be a never failing friend of the Congress. On every memorable occasion when Mahatmaji addressed a public meeting he has undertaken the responsibility of making sitting arrangements and we must say that he has creditably acquitted himself of that responsibility. Our sincere thanks are due to him.

TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEERS.

More than ten thousand volunteers, including all the Corps belonging to the Central Board of Bombay Volunteers, were engaged in keeping order along the route in the morning and on the Azad Maidan in the afternoon. They did very excellent work.

We have to thank the private owners of the steam launches and aeroplanes for the offer they had made to escort the liner "Pilsna." We are sorry that, owing to the rapid change in the political atmosphere which we had not contemplated while drawing up the programme, we had to drop the idea of escorting the steamer by launches and aeroplanes. We are also thankful to the owners of the Sudama House at the Ballard Pier for housing our Desh Sevikas in the night.

We thank certain Government Departments for the much needed assistance that they rendered us in making the reception programme a unique success. The Police and the Port Trust Authorities had combined in extending their fullest co-operation to the B. P. C. C. in every manner possible. In this co-operation we could feel at every step the subtle influence of Mahatma Gandhi's magnetic personality. The officers of the Lloyd Triestino Company, to whom the liner "Pilsna" belongs, were more than ordinarily obliging in every thing that we asked of them. We are extremely thankful to all these people for their willing co-operation with us in our great responsibility.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KARNATAKA'S CASE FOR SEPARATE PROVINCE.

Dismemberment Smothers Its Cultural, Political And Social Unity.

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. J. A. Saldana delivered on Thursday December 24 at the Karnataka Unification Conference held at Karwar:—

"Karnataka is the land in which the Kannada language with its dialects Tulu, Kadagu, and Badagu are spoken by about 15 millions. Baroady stated, this territory lies between Maharastra, Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, in which Marathi, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam are respectively spoken. It is dismembered and distributed between two Provinces (Madras and Bombay) and the Nizam's dominions and Mysore State and Coorg, which is administered by the Government of India through the British Resident, Mysore. What is sought is the unification of these several parts of Karnataka—atleast those in British territory—in one province. It has distinct "geographical" entity and had for centuries on the whole a "political unity" which had rendered its administration uniform and consistent and tended to develop its distinctive linguistic, social and religious cultures and political life. The present fragmentation has on the contrary subjected the administration to different, varying and conflicting policies and the neglect and step-motherly treatment of several governments and and has tended to smother its culture.

Kanhra formerly in the Madras Presidency was divided into two districts, the north portion of which was handed over to the Bombay Presidency, though geographically, linguistically and ethnologically the whole of Kanara except the southern part of Kasargod taluka is part of Bombay Karnataka. Each of these districts being at a corner of its respective presidency has been treated as if it were the tail and is one of the most neglected parts of India, except for the case of their dense and luxuriant forests and fostering the increase of wild animals enormously in the excessively growing jungles, so that it is a keen fight between ever-increasing forests and malaria one side and man and cultivation on the other, in which ever-raging battles Government and their officers are more on the side of forests and wild beasts than humanity and the fruits of his labour.

IN FEDERATED INDIA.

The line thin or thick, that divides Indian states from British Provinces will wear away considerably in a Federated India, which from an idle dream thrown down on the anvil of practical politics of the future Indian constitution. Exchange of territory between Indian and British Indian provinces or addition from one to another will probably be taken with serious consideration in the near future. Why should not greater Mysore with all the Karnataka areas be constituted into one state provided it is included in Federal India.

PELA FOR AMALGAMATION.

There are many strong reasons for amalgamating the British-Indian areas now dismembered into one Karnataka province separated from the both presidencies. If this arrangement will be too costly, it may be included in the Bombay Presidency "minus." Sindh, as a separate province with Deputy Governor or chief Commissioner and with a legislative body of its own.

ANAMOLOUS DIVISION.

Mr. Severine Silva Advocate, Karwar, Chairman, Reception Committee welcoing the delegates said:—

The division of provinces at least in Southern India is quite an anamoly. The province of Bombay has 4 distinct nationalities—the Sind, the Guzerat, the Maharashtra and the Karnatak, while the province of Madras has four to its credit. The Andhras, the Tamils, the Keralas and the Karnatak. The development of these two presidencies is not an evolution of nature but an acquisition with further and further additions to it. The two presidencies therefore are the productsh of British administration rather than the self evolved units with mutual good will for a common government. It is the British administration itself that has kept the disintegrating elements in both the provinces together.

The territory that may be brought together under the one name of the Karnatak had absolutely no possibility to have any adequate representation at the headquarters of both presidencies. While the spirit of Guzerat and Maharashtra pervaded supreme in Bombay, Andhra and Tamil carried away every thing before them in Madras. Karnatak therefore could have absolutely no influence either at Bombay or at Madras. Its claims are totally ignored by both.

ON LINGUISTIC BASIS.

The real division should be not on the existing model, but on the lines of nationalities or more properly speaking, on the linguistic basis, as each nationality in India has a characteristic Lingua France of its own.

If therefore different nationalities are putting forth their claim for separation or for unification why should we then lag behind in this universal demand?

Karnatak certainly deserves to be unified. It is to be separated from the two major provinces madras and Bombay and united into one province. Bombay does not care for it and Madras does not want it. Then why retain it so in that position? Why not unify it and make it into a province?

To develop itself into a province Karnatak has got all the characteristics. Taking Mysore as its centre it has a contiguous tract of land all round it. It is a block by itself with one race and one language. Nature herself has adorned it with all the distinguishing features of one administrative unit.

SWARAJ, THE PANACEA

Revive Cottage Industries & Join The Congress

MR. B. G. KHER'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT COLABA PEASANTS' CONFEREANCE

The following are extracts from the presidential speech of Mr. B. G. Kher to the Colaba District Peasants' Conference held at Roha on Thursday:—

Although I am not an agriculturist myself and am not much connected with the conditions of agriculturists and in certain respects I differ in my views from the organisers of this Conference, I am thankful to you for having offered me the presidentship of the ecood session of the Kolaba District Agriculturists' Conference.

EFFECTS OF EDUCATION.

At the first session of this Conference which was held, in Dec. last year under the presidentship of Advocate Surve, various resolutions on different subjects concerning the welfare and organisation of the Agriculturists were passed and the work of reorganisation has already begun. The present system of education has materially changed the life in this country with the result that the made of life as become somewhat artificial. The demands of the educated people have increased, but not the sources of income.

SWADESHI AND SWARAJ.

The average income per head in this country is ridiculously low. Everybody knows how Indian industries have been ruined and India which was once a self-supporting country has now to depend even for the smallest possible thing upon other countries. To improve our condition, we must revive our industries and to do that we must attain Swaraj.

DESERTED VILLAGES.

Nearly 85|90 per cent. population in this country depend solely on agricultural income. But the present changed conditions have created an inclination among villagers towards city life and the villages are remaining empty with the result that fields remain either idle or neglected. This state if allowed to continue any longer, would prove much more ruinous to us. It must be changed. We must try to find out a way how this state can be improved.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

There are two ways mainly to improve this state:—

(1) To try to get more income from the land than at present and (2) to see that the agriculturists gets his due share from the income. It is necessary to educate the agriculturist on scientific lines. But this requires Government encouragement. But to attain such support and encouragement, we must be united. The Indian National Congress is fighting for the well-being of the people in this country and it is the duty of every agriculturists to join the Congress or support it in any other way. Our representatives in the Councils must fight on behalf of the agriculturists, whom they represent, and safeguard their interests and get for them the necessary assistance. The recently appointed Agricultural Commission made some useful sugestions to Government, but they have not and there is little likelihood of their being put into practice.

PLEA FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

In Kolaba district the agriculturist is busy only about 4 to 6 months and the rest of the time he has little or no work. This period ought to be utilised in bettering his condition. He must take to some small cottage industry and earn additional money for his maintenance. Even if he devotes his spare time to spinning or weaving, that will help him to supplement his income.

CRUSHING BURDENS.

The assessment of land revenue in this country, the high rate of interest charged by moneylenders, defective weights and measurements and the ruinous ratio fixed by Government are some of the many grievances of agriculturists which require to be redressed. These are the crushing burdens on them and this Conference ought to pass resolutions regarding these questions. The Khoti system is in many respects harmful to agriculturists and it ought to be either modified or abolished. Many complain from time to time have been recorded against this system and the recently Banking Inquiry Committee have pointed out the faults in this system and have recommended the introduction of Co-operative Societies for the benefit of the agriculturists.

SWARAJ, THE PANACEA.

It is the duty of this Conference to pass resolutions demanding fair decrease in the assessment, restrictions on the heavy rate of interest charged by moneylenders, village panchayats, schools dispensaries, better roads and means of communication, forest concessions, village sanitation and abolition of liquors. I have, in short, placed my views before you and in doing so I have not said a word about politics. I feel that it is not possible to have an all-round improvement of the conditions of the peasants unless we get Swaraj and the National Congress is fighting to attain it. As an humble follower of the Congress, I feel Congress is the only body which is striving for the well-being of the peasants and Mahatma Gandhi, the sole representative of India, has often made it clear that he wants Swaraj for the betterment of the masses in this country. And it is the duty of every peasant to lend his support to Mahatmaji.

MILK, THE NECTAR OF HUMAN LIFE.

A very instructive lecture was delivered by Prof. V. N. Gokhale of the Agricultural College, Poona, for the students of the Training College on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

The speaker at the outset dwelt upon the nourishing qualities of the liquid food and told how valuable a food it is for infants and invalids. Milk contains the chief desirable ingredients of foods and has, besides, the advantage of being administered to persons who, for one reason or other, are unable to masticate their food. Haman milk and bovine milk contain just the sufficient quantity of sugar. With the advance of science it has been possible to prepare milk chemically, but such milk does not contain the right proportion of vitamins and hence "natural milk" can never be equalled by chemically prepared milk.

CONTAMINATED MILK.

In Western countries cattle are so bred that each cattle yields 60 lbs. of milk each day. In European countries, after a cattle gives birth to 7 or 8 calves it becomes unfit to bear any more calves and it is most often fattered with food and sold to butchers. There is great danger in milk being contaminated with filthy or diseased matter and great care requires being taken with egard to keeping milk free from germs. More attention must needs be given to breeding in India, the right type of cattle with properties of giving milk. That cleanliness is next to Godliness, is most true in the case of milk. Before you buy sweetmeat make yourself sure that it is made from fresh milk. Finally the lecturer impressed upon the audience the ecessity of giving more attention the production of so important and vital a food like milk.

A few queries were made by some students and the lecturer replied to all of them to the satisfaction of the inquirers.

Principal Tawde related his own experiences about milk in America and in Bombay, and thanked the lecturer for his valuable information.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

COMMUNITY'S WELFARE DEPENDS ON NATIONALISM

Jains Asked To Give Up Foreign Cloth Trade

MR. KOTHARI'S ADDRESS AT YOUTH CONFERENCE

"I am only a humble soldier and therefore I hesitated to accept the presidentship of this Conference as it required a man with more experience and time at his disposal to guide its deliberations, but my friends and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel wished me to accept it and as a soldier I implicitly obeyed and accepted this onerous responsibility being all the while conscious of my own shortcomings and weakness," declared Mr. Manilal Kothari presiding over the first session of the Jain Youth Conference at Bombay on Thursday. Proceeding Mr. Kothari said he felt encouraged because he saw before him so many soldiers and servants of his community, who had assembled there inspired by high ideals of national service. He loved to serve his community from the national point of view and asked the audience not to expect anything more than that from him. He expressed the hope that the Conference would serve as the foundation stone of the edifice of his community and its welfare.

Mr. Kothari referred to the death of Mr. Vadilal Motilal and said the community had lost a goodworker in him. "To me the Jain community exists only from the national point of view and I can never reconcile myself to communalism. I am firmly of the opinion that the social, economic and political welfare of our community is entirely dependent on the national wellbeing and therefore I appeal to you to think and act always from the national point of view and not from the narrow communal view point."

DISCARDING OLD TRADITIONS.

Mr. Kothari next referred to the gradual dwindling down of his community and said social vices had reduced their number and they who were once prosperous and rich had become poor and divided. They had been divided into various sects and sub-sects and they had ceased to pay sufficient attention to the two cardinal principles of their religion—Truth and Non-violence. He appealed to them not to stick to worn-out traditions but to move with the times. He then appealed to the youths of the community to create a new atmosphere by sinking all differences and unite the warring sects of the community and contribute their quota towards the national fight.

JAINISM AND GANDHISM.

Referring to the Gandhi movement he said Gandhi's principles were based on Truth and Non-violence and therefore would greatly help in the uplift of Jainism. He appealed to the Jain Sadhus to preach nationalism and include it in their sermons. Dealing with the problems of the community, Mr. Kothari made an earnest appeal to the community to give up their trade in foreign cloth and speculation. He asked them to take to picketing of foreign cloth and thus eradicate the evil of foreign cloth.

Proceeding Mr. Kothari dealt with the social customs of the community and advised them to forget the divisions among them and have intermarriage among all the three firkas. He asked the community not to quarrel over the places of pilgrimages and if necessary to form a small Committee to settle the disputes. He even advised them to put an end to such quarrels by resorting Satyagraha.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Concluding Mr. Kothari dealt with educational problems of the community and asked them to unite all the educational units and suggested the formation of an All-India Jain National Educational Society. Such schools, he said, should encourage the study of nationalism so that when the students left the institutions they would be able to enter the national service.

He made an appeal to the Jain Youths to take to constructive work, and placed before them the following programme:—

Every youth should take a vow to put on Khadi and should stick to it unflinchingly; should enlist about 100 Congress members and hawk khadi worth Rs. 100 every year; should spin at least 1000 yards of yarn during the year. As asked them to be ready for the non-violent fight when the call comes which was soon coming. They must keep in mind that the good of the community lay in the good of the country.

Congress Will Be Declared Illegal

ANGLO-INDIA'S FORECAST

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

According to the "Statesman" Government will immediately launch a comprehensive Ordinance proclaiming Congress and all its ramifications illegal and will strike unsparingly at those financing the movement for secession from the Empire.

—A. P.

NAMBUDRI YOUTHS SUPPORT SATYAGRAHA

Our Kerala Letter.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Decr. 31.

A crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall last week under the auspices of the Congress Committee and resolutions were passed welcoming Mahatma Gandhi on his return from the Round Table Conference and protesting against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

NEW ZAMORIN.

The Zamorin of Calicut died on Saturday last after a few weeks' illness. He was 52 years old and enjoyed excellent health. He is succeeded by Raja Manavedan Raja, a retired Distt. Judge. The effect of this change in the Zamorin on the Guruvayur Satyagraha is a subject of speculation, as it is well known that the Raja is free from superstitious sentiments.

The Young Men's Muslim Association in Calicut has resolved to present an address to Mr. Mr. S. A. Brelvi when he comes to preside over the Kerala Press Conference.

The Distt. Judge of South Malabar dismissed the appeal of Mr. Kiran Chander Das against the Magistrate's order for security for good behaviour. Mr. Das has been sent to jail for failure to give security.

Six Nambudiri ladies, who have now thrown off purdah attended the great Nambudiri Conference, held in Talibaramla on 28th and 29th ultimo.

The Nambudiri Youth Conference strongly supported the Guruvayur Satyagraha and the entry of all Hindus into temples.

BAD MANNERS AT TENNIS

Glaring At The Officials'

"Swollen Heads"

(By Air Mail.)

A Special Correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes:—

The behaviour of lawn tennis tournament players was criticised by Mr. A. C. Griffiths, chairman of the Council, at the annual meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association, held in London yesterday.

Lord D'Abernon, who presided, was re-elected to the presidency.

Mr. Griffiths said that the general conduct and sportsmanship at tournaments were better than ever, but unless the germ of doubtful behaviour were eradicated the game would suffer.

He summarised questionable conduct under these headings:

Questioning and chatting with the umpire or linesmen.

Standing still, stopping the game, and glaring at those officials.

Losing a point, the temper—and the ball by hitting it into space. Turning up late for a game without apology, "as if the player owned the earth."

Leaving a tournament without paying entrance fee.

Much of this regrettable behaviour, he said, could be attributed to "swollen head." There was too much fulsome praise and too much readiness to discover future Lenglens.

"WORST-BEHAVED CROWD.

An innovation—and a most pleasing one—was the presentation of medals and mementoes to the members of the 1931 Davis Cup team—Messrs. Roper Barrett (the non-playing captain), H. W. Austin, F. J. Perry, G. P. Hughes, and C. H. Kingsley.

Lord D'Abernon and Lord Desborough, his predecessor in the presidency, complimented the team, and Mr. Barrett, in reply, said that they were beaten in the final in Paris "by four of the best players in the world before the worst-behaved crowd in Europe."

A proposal that decisions of the Council in regard to players should be final and binding and that there be no right to appeal to either a court of law or otherwise, was carried.

It was said that the highest legal advice had been taken in regard to the proposal.

H.E. the Viceroy is visiting Alwar on the 6th inst.—A.P.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

Celebration Of Prophet-Day.

Since 1929, there has been going on here in India a movement known as the "Prophet-Day" movement. It enjoys the united support of the Ulama, the leading public-men and the press. The idea underlying the movement is to ear-mark one particular day of the year which may, throughout the world, be devoted exclusively to the memory of the Holy Prophet of Islam and his uplifting and inspiring life-story. All the nations of the world, sinking their prejudices and difference and prompted solely by the high ideal of the universal brotherhood of man, must meet together on a common platform of equality and love and endeavour to avail of the guidance of the Holy Prophet.

PROPHET DAY.

The "Prophet-Day" movement aims at organising the attention, resources and generosity of the Mussalmans and their Anjumans all the world over for the purpose of broad-cast promulgation of the Prophet's life-story among all the nations and in all the languages of the world. An organization so extensive, universal and permanent will tend to bring the missionary activities of the world of Islam under one common system, thereby giving a practical shape to the unity of Islam. It will, on the other hand, cause the message of Islam and the Prophet's personality to be conveyed to every human being in the world. Misunderstandings which are so rife about Islam and the Prophet of Islam will get gradually dispelled. Universal interest will be aroused in the study of Islam and door opened all the world over for an honourable reception to the Prophet's pure and magnificent personality.

It will be in the fitness of things historically, should the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal, the auspicious day on which the Holy Prophet was born be fixed for this purpose. It is our ambition to see this day celebrated as a day of International Eid.

THE DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the "Prophet-Day" programme towards which we hereby invite the whole of mankind:—

1. In the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal, common meetings of Muslims and Non-Muslims should be held where the Prophet's great mission and his high personality may be held up before all. Huge processions should also go through the streets.

2. Every year, some outstanding world personality, whether a Muslim or Non-Muslim, be approached to write out the life-story of the Holy Prophet for the Prophet-Day. With the co-operation of Muslim Anjuman's this should be rendered into all the languages of the world and distributed broadcast.

3. This life-story shall be read at the meetings held on the Prophet-Day.

50,000 MEETINGS A YEAR.

As the result of the efforts made during the last three years, hundreds of centres have been established throughout world for the purpose of carrying out the Prophet-Day programme. Through the labours of these centres, the Prophet's life-story has been translated into as many as 17 languages. Every year above 50,000 meetings are held under one common organisation. Hundreds of thousands of these printed lectures are distributed free in every language.

It is expected that the next Prophet-Day lecture will be ready by January 1932. Muslim brothers, whether in India or abroad, who wish to arrange for the translation and publication of this lecture in their local languages can have free copies of the same from us. All correspondence, in Urdu, Arabic, English, or Persian, may be addressed to:—

Qazi Abdul Majid Qarshi, Patti (Lahore—India.)

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Success Of Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote's Pupils.

In the examination for "Theory of Music" held by the above College, London, three pupils, coached by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, appeared in it, and all of them passed it with "Honours" as under. The full marks for the examination were 100:—

ADVANCED JUNIOR.

1. Miss Mani Pirojsha Mistri (87 marks, "Honours").

PREPARATORY.

2. Miss Jer Burjorji Bharucha, (97 marks, "Honours").

3. Miss Hilla Sorabji Kapadia, (94 marks "Honours").

This is the 25th time in her musical career of 31 years that Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote has been able to show cent per cent results. Besides she has been instrumental in having 267 pupils passed in the Trinity College of Music examinations.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

January 2.

Vasna, Halls, Basrah.
Barpeta, Partridge, Basrah.
Karagola Fishley, Durban.
Vita Beytough, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

January 3.

Nurmahal, Gacheshott, Calcutta
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Hamburg, Alderchet, Marseilles.
Tottori Maru, Imada, Kobe.
City of Baroda, Bremner, Liverpool.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.

S.S. Vasna:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer, Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer Barpetta arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vista:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's Karachi Mail steamer Vista, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Numahal:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Nurmahal sailed for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalaveera:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalaveera, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Naumbery:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Naumbery sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tottori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tottori Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Baroda:—The K. J. Coy.'s steamer City of Baroda, ailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Alavi:—The S. M. Coy.'s teaber Alavi, sailed yesterday for eddah with a general cargo and assengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, January 2.

2 Mantua, 5934, London, 9-1, M M & Co.
4 Tysla, 2691, Antwerp 4|1|1932, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Naumburg, 3607, Marseilles, 3-1 V. Bros.
6 Tottori Maru, 3708, Japan, 3-1, N. Y. K.
7 City of Baroda, 4500 Liverpool, 2-1, K N & Co.
9 Kaga Maru, 3615, Japan 13|1, N. Y. Kaisha.
11 Rotenfels, 4852, Hamburg NF, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Clan Macvicar, 3621 Malabar Coast, 9|1 Finlay and Co.
16 Fusijama, 4196, Trieste, 5|1 L. T & M T.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nippon, 2521, N. F., 7|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.
2 Gurna, B228, N.F. 14|1, M.M. and Co.
8 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan 13-1, M M & Co.
12-13 Steel Exporter, Colombo, 5|1|32, M. M. and Co.
14 Nagato Maru, 4325, Osaka 5-1, N Y Kaisha.
15 Kumari, 636, Karachi, 4|1|32, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalaveera, 3089, Rangoon, 3-1-32 Scindia S N Co.
B Nurmahal, 3380, Calcutta, 2-1, T M & Co.
D E Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 5|1, Scindia S. N. Co.
Alavi 2157, Jeddah, 2|1 T. M. & Co.
K Jalaputra, 3113, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
L M Rahmani 3261 Red Sea Ports 12-1-32, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranpura, 8-1, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania, 27-1 G T Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto 5|1|32, J. F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ockenfels, 6|1 L. Edwards, Ltd.
Leebenfels 7-1 L Edward Ltd.
Murlenfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sawokla, 18-1, L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Mirzapore, 26-1, P & O S N Co.
Tokeva Maru, 15-1-32, N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru, 14-1, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE.

Maloja, 1-1, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola, 2-1-32, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Mantua, 9|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels, N F L Edward Ltd.
Tysla, 4|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 4-1 L T Co.

FOR KOBE

Kaga Maru, 13|1 N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 13|1, M. A. S. N.
Nagato Maru, 2-1, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Barpeta, 6-1, M M & Co.
Vasna 8-1, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Gambhira, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Garbeta, NF, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Canara NF; M M and Co.
Jalapalaka, 5|1, S. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Rahmani 12-1, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Mantua, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama, L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels, L Edward Ltd.
Tysla, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Nagato Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore, P. and O. S. N Co.
Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BUSRAH.

Barpeta, M M & Co.
Vasna, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Gambhira, M. M. and Co.
Garbeta, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Canara M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Rahmani T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Gamaria, G.L.D. 30|12|31.
(Boat) Havildar, G.L.D. 30|12|31
S.S. Tawali G.L.D. 30|12 31.
S.S. Sumatra G.L.D. 30|12|31.
S.S. Ellora G.L.D. 31|12|31.
S.S. Padma G.L.D. 31|12|31.
S.S. Kalawati G.L.D. 31|12|31.
S.S. Dayawati G.L.D. 31|12|31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, January 2.

S.S. Maloja for London:—114000 Rs. Bar gold Mercantile Bank of India; 906446 Rs. Bar gold and 182031 Rs. gold sovereigns Eastern Bank Ltd.; 72513 Rs. Bar gold T. Khimji; 334529 Rs. Bar gold M. Sunderji; 811273 Rs. Bar gold P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.; 640750 Rs. Bar gold National City Bank of New York; 144385 Rs. Bar gold L. Pragji; 766685 Rs. Bar gold Netherland India Comy Bank; 181641 Rs. gold sovereigns and 367030 Rs. Bar gold P. and O. Banking Corporation; 2156073 Rs. Bar gold Netherland Trading Society.

For Amsterdam:—799804 Rs. gold sovereigns Netherland Trading Society.

For London:—59927 Rs. gold sovereigns V. Morarji; 261243 Rs. Bar gold Chartered Bank of India Australia and China; 14 cases woollen carpets A. W. G. Husseinjadah; 1 case silk A. W. G. Husseinjadah.

For Marseilles:—91016 Rs. gold sovereigns M. Sunderji.

S.S. Mantua for London:—63 bales Sawri cotton raw A. Janjire and Son; 7 bales animal skin P. E. Royee and Son; 10 bales animal skin A. M. S. Pibi and Co.; 14 bales animal skin G. Trading Co.

S.S. Rotenfels for Hamburg:—52 dms. castor oil A. Harjivandas and Co.; 160 bales cotton fly M. Chandulal and Co.; 335 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora; 110 bales cotton fly B. Karsondas and Co.

For Antwerp:—199 bales hemp M. Nissim; 55 bales cotton fly Indian Produce and Export Co.; 175 bales cotton fly F. D. Vora and Co.

S.S. Naumburg for Marseilles:—10 bags groundnuts S. M. Rajor; 1977 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros.

For Hamburg:—1319 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros.

S.S. Tyala for Hamburg:—16 bags groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Fusijama for Alexandretta:—52 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

For Port Said:—4 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

For Jaffa:—19 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

For Fiume:—165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Kaga Maru for Osaka:—60 ton iron scrap Ali Bros.

S.S. Nagato Maru for Kobe:—42 bales coton raw Kotak and Co.; 93 bales cotton raw M. Malani; 100 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, January 2.

S.S. Tawali agents L. Edwards, Ltd. from Hamburg:—314 bdle aspen log; 57 bdle wood pulp boards; 890 bdle Y. M. sheets and squares; 70 bdle. copper sheets; 55 bdle. pipes; 143 cases sewing machinery; 37 cases lamps; 94 cases flanges; 40 cases paper; 65 cases hollow glass; 320 cases wood pulp; 182 cases ply wood; 296 cases camphor; 34 cases glassware; 100 cases Napthaline; 257 cases beer; 80 cases cloves; 80 cases spirits; 84 cases E'ware; 151 cases tinware; 114 cases stones; 1400 bags sugar; 1005 bags C. R. bold crystals; 300 dms dyes; 89 dms. M. A. Foil.

From Bremen:—200 cases motor covers; 76 cases vices; 73 cases Hinges; 30 cases barytes; 30 cases zinc dust; 57 cases screws; 150 cases slates; 28 cases paper; 32 cases bolts and nuts; 330 cases tiles; 2306 bdle. wire 936 bdle. aspen wood.

From Antwerp:—333 cks chemicals; 65 cases syrup; 18 cases window glass; 15 cases wine; 148 cases screws; 32 cases nails; 75 bdle wire; 241 bdle steel bars; 16144 bdle steel hoops; 3768 bdle steel sheets; 758 bdle tubes; 30 drms oil; 265 drms dyes paste; 2361 dms dyes dry; 650 cases vegetable products.

From Rotterdam:—300 cses beer; 1625 cases Farina; 310 cases dextrine; 100 cases caraway seed; 100 cases tiles; 94 cases bolts and nuts; 50 bdle bars; 70 cases cheese; 330 cases vegetable products; 65 cases schnaps; 380 drms. dyes paste; 6040 dms. dyes dry; 227 dms chemical.

From Port Said:—100 cases currants; 75 bales cotton.

EMERGENCY POWERS IN BENGAL.

Amendment Of Rules

WHO IS A "TERRORIST."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Certain amendments in the Bengal Emergency Powers Rules for the suppression of the terrorist movement in the Province have been published in the Calcutta Gazette providing that a District Magistrate may for the purpose of preventing the movement of absconders or terrorists issue a curfew order. A District Magistrate may for the prevention of interference with measures taken for the suppression of the terrorist movement prohibit a person to enter or remain in a specific area without the necessary conditional permit from the authorities, contravention of the above being a cognisable offence and punishable.

Persons having knowledge of the whereabouts of unlicensed arms ammunition, explosives, tools, machinery, etc., or of any stranger in the locality should forthwith report to the nearest Magistrate, military officer or police officer.

WHO IS A "TERRORIST."

According to the Gazette a "terrorist" means a person who is a member of an association the objects and methods of which include the commission of a scheduled offence or doing of any act with a view to interfering by violence or threat of violence in the administration of justice, or has been or is being instigated or controlled by a member of any such association with a view to the commission or doing of such offence or act or assistance to operations of such an association.

In view of the present financial position the Bengal Government has decided to reduce further the rates of travelling allowance prevailing in the presidency rules coming into force from January 1 next.—A.P.

DIVORCE TOO RECENT

Told To Wait For Three Years

(By Air Mail.)

The Duke of Manchester was refused a marriage licence by the New York City Clerk on the ground that by State law he must wait three years for a licence after being divorced.

A decree nisi obtained by the Duchess in England last May was made absolute and on the same day the Duke's engagement to Miss Kathleen Dawes was officially announced. They arrived together in New York from Britain.

The announcement came as a shock to the Duke and Miss Dawes, who was formerly a London actress. All the arrangements had been made, and the would-be wedding party was plunged in gloom.

The Duke's friends and a crowd of photographers and reporters had gathered at the dingy City Hall, where the ceremony was to have been performed by Mayor Walker (says Reuter).

The couple had planned to stay over Christmas in New York in a luxurious suite of rooms at the new Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

It is easily possible for the Duke to cross the border to New Jersey, where he can get married after three days' notice.

He recently declared that he would petition for divorce in Cuba if the Duches did not have the decree against him made absolute.—"Daily Herald."

M. N. ROY DEFENCE

Subhas Bose's Appeal To Public.

In the course of a statement to the Press before his arrest Mr. Subhas Bose had made an appeal to the public to assist the Roy Defence Fund Committee. He said:—

The trial of Mr. Roy is now practically finished; only judgment remains to be pronounced which I learn will be done sometime in the first week of January. I am grieved to find that the appeal of the defence committee for funds did not meet with a satisfactory response. No proper arrangements could, therefore, be made for the legal deference of the case. Now if there is conviction an appeal will have to be filed in the High Court which is again a matter of expense. I take this opportunity of earnestly appealing to all public spirited citizens to contribute liberally to the Defence Fund and not to allow Mr. Roy's Defence to go by default for want of funds.

ROY'S ATTAINMENTS.

One may not agree with Mr. Roy in his analysis of the Indian political situation or the programme and policy that he suggests for the attainment of National Independence; but none can deny the greatness of the man, the sincerity of his purpose and his devotion to the cause of the emancipation of the masses from all sorts of exploitation. Mr. Roy is a man of great intellectual attainment who by the sheer force of personal merit rose to positions of highest eminence in a far off land and earned for himself an international reputation. He has rendered invaluable services to the working class of the world in general and of India in particular.

In concluding this statement I once again appeal to all public spirited citizens and lovers of freedom to contribute liberally to the Defenee Fund.

MILITARY PARADES AT SHOLAPUR

Martial Law Victims' Anniversary

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 30.

It is reliably understood that a military force of about 800 soldiers is to arrive here within a couple of days. It is also understood that this military force will be encamped for over a fortnight and will be paraded throughout the district.

MAKAR SANKRANT FAIR.

Preparations are now in progress to hold the Makar Sankrant Fair in the month of Pawoosh corresponding with the month of January. In this connection it may be noted that on the 12th of January last all the four Sholapur Martial Law victims, despite the wishes and requests of the Indian public, were hanged in Yeroda jail when this fair was in its full swing and the District Magistrate order under section 144 Cr. P. C. to stop all processions in the city including the usual "Kathi" procession taken out during this fair.

MARTIAL-LAW VICTIMS' ANNIVERSARY.

Preparations are also extensively going on to celebrate the first anniversary of the Sholapur Martial Law victims. Every day a number of men and women are being enrolled as Congress members as resolved by the local Congress Committee. In all 10,000 persons are to be enrolled before the 12th January next.

NASIK AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE POSTPONED

Appeal For Help For Relief Of Flood Stricken

The Secretary of the Flood Committee, Lasalgaon, writing from the Niphad Taluka Congress Committee, says:—

LASALGAON (Dt. Nasik), Dec. 31

On 30th instant the members of the Niphad Taluka Congress Committee met to settle the further programme. The Nasik District Agricultural Conference which was fixed to be held under the presidentship of Mr. Keshow Rao Jedhe of Poona is postponed "sine die".

The members were busy in rendering help to the flood-stricken people in this district. They were in Bombay and Poona to collect the funds. The donations received are as following:—Rs. 1,000 Damodar Savai Ram, Duncan Road, Bombay; Rs. 250 Raghunath Das Madhow Lal of Nagar; Rs. 101 Naval Ram Chattrabhuz, Bombay; Rs. 101 Ram Narayan Parshram, Bombay; Rs. 101 Gopal Sita Ram, Duncan Road, Bombay; Rs. 237 collected at Ghodnadi Dil, Poona with the efforts of Mr. Motilal Sarda; Rs. 50 miscellaneous collection at Nagar, Poona and Bombay.

"We have cancelled the authority of Mr. Ambernath Kotavi who was collecting money for our Committee. Up to this time this Committee has rendered help to nearly 2,000 persons in 21 villages of Niphad Choudwad and Yeola. The people are in need of help, so an earnest appeal is made to the public to contribute.

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J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances.
J6

WHEN TWO JOURNALISTS MEET

—:o:—

Mahatma And Mills

ONE AFFECTIONATELY PATS WHILE OTHER WEEPS

TOUCHING SCENES AT MANI BHAVAN

A small group of pressmen and a few Congress leaders kept an all-night vigil at Mani Bhuvan in anticipation of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest. The arrest was expected to take place at any time after Saturday midnight. That the expectation did not come true even till Sunday morning did not cause any rejoicings. On the other hand Gandhiji, his lieutenants and other leaders, were so fully prepared for the event that when the police failed to appear, it caused disappointment.

KHILAFAT HOUSE SOUNDS ALARM

It was after midnight when Gandhiji had just received the reply from the Viceroy which was in the nature of a challenge to the Congress that a report reached Mani Bhuvan that within the next few hours the police would pay a visit to effect his arrest.

The report found ready credence and everyone went about preparing for the inevitable.

The pressmen were determined to forego their sleep and stick to Mani Bhuvan in order to be present when the Mahatma would be taken away. Local Congress leaders, Messrs. Nariman and Munshi and others were hurriedly summoned to receive from Gandhiji last minute instructions if any. Everyone in Mani Bhuvan was awake expecting the police visit every moment.

MAHATMA UNPERTURBED.

Gandhiji who till late in the night received and conferred with merchants and later confabulated with Sardar Vallabhbhai had hardly two hours sleep which was interrupted by the receipt of the Viceroy's reply, a press summary of which had been handed over to him at about 1 a.m. He was unmoved and readily acceded to the request of the pressmen to grant them an interview as well as a message to the nation.

As Gandhiji was dictating the message to the reporters news was received that the Mahatma's arrest was imminent and that the police were on the way to Mani Bhuvan. The news did not in the least disturb the equanimity of Gandhiji and he was as cheerful as ever. "I am ready. Let them come" he observed with a smile.

The Mahatma then called Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, his son, Mr. Mahadev Desai, his Secretary and a few of his trusted lieutenants around and spoke and addressed a few words of affectionate advice. This lasted only for a couple of minutes and he abruptly asked them to retire for the night, he himself going to bed as if nothing had happened.

TOUCHING SCENE.

Perhaps the most touching parting scene which so beautifully illustrated how Gandhiji's saintly character inspired love and devotion even among foreigners was seen when Mr. Mills, an American press correspondent, bade farewell to Mahatma. Mr. Mills had been reporting Gandhiji's activities to the American press for some time past and his reports were always fair and accurate. By constantly watching Mahatma's fight for Truth and Non-Violence he had formed an attachment for Gandhiji and on the eve of his arrest? Mr. Mills requested Gandhiji to give him a personal message.

Mahatma Gandhi called Mr. Mills by his bedside and shaking him warmly by the hand made a moving appeal to him to transmit to America a fair and truthful version of the happenings in India. He told him that India's fight was based on truth and non-violence and that he was speaking on behalf of the starving, half-clad millions. Just as the sun was bound to pierce through the dark and impenetrable clouds, so was Swaraj bound to pierce through the present chaos of repression.

MILLS WEEPS.

Gandhiji then paid a high tribute to Mr. Mills for his journalistic abilities and fair-mindedness and fondly patted him on his forehead and bade him farewell which so deeply moved Mr. Mills that he burst into tears and for a long time he could not control his emotions and again and again he shook Gandhiji's hands.

The touching scene did not fail to move those around them and Mrs. Gandhi who was sitting at Gandhiji's feet was seen trying to conceal tears rolling down her eyes by shielding them with a handkerchief.

This over, everyone waited for the appearance of the police, but it had been a false alarm and till Sunday morning Gandhiji was not arrested.

MAHATMA AND INTERVIEWS.

Workers See Their Chief.

Though Mahatma is now relieved of the strenuous work that taxed his energies during the sitting of the Working Committee, he had a busy time this morning granting interviews to Congress workers seeking his advice and guidance.

Among those who visited him this morning were Dr. Hardiker and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who discussed with him the future plan for the Seva Dal volunteer organisations.

MILLOWNERS' ANXIETY.

Following a meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, a telegram was sent to the Viceroy requesting him to give an opportunity to Mahatma Gandhi to meet him to discuss the present situation without any kind of restriction whatsoever.

They warn him that the economic situation will grow worse if the civil disobedience movement in answer to the repressive campaign is revived.

Representatives of the trade and industrial interests of the city, who saw Mahatma Gandhi assured him once again to-day that they would help to the best of their ability the Swadeshi and constructive part of the Congress programme. They also assured Mahatma Gandhi that they would do everything in their power to avoid a crisis.

A snap of the opening of the Swadeshi Exhibition by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande at Panvel.

LIGHTMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE

Shipping Paralysed At Thames.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Strike of five thousand lightmen is threatened on Monday, which may completely paralyse the loading and unloading of ships on the Thames waterway. The Union has rejected wage reductions which come into force on Monday and ordered strike of all lighter-men, and as five per cent. of these are members of the dockers' union, it is feared that the strike will spread among the larger body which numbers 100,000. The proposed reduction of wages follows the general slump in the shipping freight from which revenue dock-workers are paid. The Dockers' Union, however, has accepted reductions and unless the strike spreads, work on ships anchoring at quayside will be unaffected.—Reuter.

THANA OBSERVES "INDEPENDENCE DAY."

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, January 1.

Yesterday the "Independence Day" was celebrated here. The announcement by bataki brought a large number of persons near the Congress Camp, at 10 p.m. who formed themselves into a procession and marched throughout the city shouting the national slogans and singing national songs. At various places on the way wherever the processionists saw the National Flag hoisted, they stopped and paid homage to it. The procession reached the Maidan near the Jail at 12 a.m. where the flag salutation ceremony was performed and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. D. M. Nadkarni, K. R. Godbole, K. C. Shah and G. L. Joshi.

During the Gandhi Week, 7 pounds of yarn was turned out on the charka by the citizens of Thana. It was presested to Mahatmaji on the 29th December last, through Swami Anand. Mrs. Sawitribai Patankar of the Thana Bhagini Mandal and Mr. K. C. Shah of the Khadi Pracharak Sangha were present on that occasion at Mani Bhuwan.

Broach Celebrates "Independence Day".

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan 1.

Broach celebrated the "Independence Day" to-day in the morning. Twelve meetings were organized at different places in the city when the pledges for Independence was reiterated, and the flag was hoisted and saluted. The youths marched through the different localities of the town in processions singing national songs till midnight.

Dr. Chandulal Desai, who came from Bombay asked the youths of the District to be prepared to sacrifice everything to attain the goal at an early date.

SCIENCE CONGRESS IN SESSIONS

Mysore Dewan's Tribute To Scientists

BANGALORE, Jan. 2.

A good cosmopolitan gathering from all over India attended the 19th session of the Indian Science Congress which commenced here to-night, at the University College, Dr. Mert Calfe, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, welcomed the Delegates.

The Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, formally opening the session presented greetings from His Highness the Maharajah which incidentally referred to "the sad lack of co-ordination among the different branches of science" leaving scope for unlucky reactions of the new discoveries in one branch upon the conditions dealt with by others.

Speaking as a politician, Sir Mirza Ismail envied the lot of the scientists who were living in regions free from rancour, suspicion, or excitement. Science was of modest mind. While knowledge without wisdom might be dangerous, he believed that knowledge generally produced wisdom helping humanity to assert its superiority over the forces of nature and utilise them for the benefit of mankind. Concluding, he paid a tribute to the Science Congress for the position now occupied by the Indian research workers in the scientific advance of the modern world.

Rai Bahadur Lala Shivram Kashyap of Lahore delivered the Presidential Address which was listened to with interest.—A.P.

PATIALA v. MR. ANTIA'S XI.

CRICKET MATCH AT PATIALA.

A Patiala correspondent writes: "The second match between Mr. Antia's Team and Patiala Gymkhana was played on the 29th and 30th instant and resulted in a draw after a very interesting game. Batting first, Patiala team scored 333 runs for 9 wickets before declaring, the principal batsman being Feroz Khan, who remained unbeaten with 137 to his credit. Amongst the others, Yuraj made 44, Nazirali 43 and His Highness 32. The Bombay team replied with 152 for 4 wickets up to lunch time, Pardeshi quickly hitting up 53 before he was stumped out, and Champak Mehta again making 56 not out while B. E. Kapadia made 23.

There was no play after lunch interval as the team was invited to lunch with His Highness at his Moti Bag Palace. Botwala and Jamsedji bowled well for the visitors."

GENERAL STRIKE OF MINERS

Sequel To Cut In Wages

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Cologne.—Fears of a general strike of the miners in consequence of a ten per cent. cut in wages will be the result of a number of miners of the Ruhr and Aachen district having struck work to-day, while Communist activity in the district is increasing and several agitators who have been inciting the miners to strike have been arrested. The general attitude of the workers towards the Communists' call to strike is not known yet, as Saturday is regarded more or less as a holiday here.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SANCTITY OF INSTITUTIONS DESIRED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, December 31.

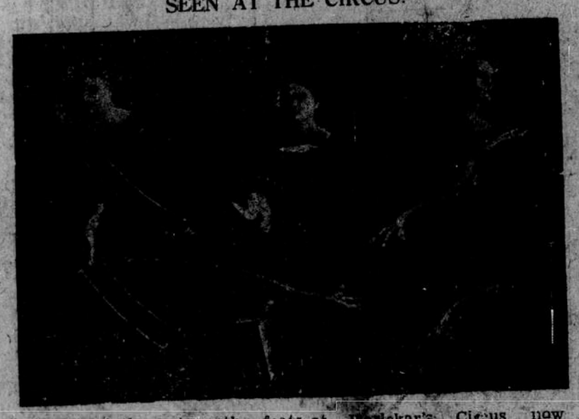
After three days' sitting, the All-India Educational Conference concluded yesterday, having considered several important resolutions. Letters and Telegrams wishing the conference every success, from Dr. Paul Maunro, President of the World Federation of Teachers, America, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad, Mr. Haribias Sarda, Pandit Ram Narayan Misra and Dr. G. S. Arundale were read by Mr. D. P. Khathre.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This conference offers its congratulations to Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore on the occasion of his Jubilee celebrations; offers its felicitations to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the occasion of his 70th birthday anniversary; In view of the serious unemployment among the educated classes, all Governments be requested to institute enquiries regarding the solution to be adopted to relieve the situation.

Mr. K. Sampathgiri Rao proposed that instruction in high schools and colleges be in the vernacular. Rao Bahadur Venkatesachar while supporting the resolution as regards the imparting of giving instruction in the vernacular in the high schools, opposed the same, being followed in the colleges. The teachers had to be in touch with what happened in Europe and America. Till Hindi became the national language of India, a knowledge of one European language was absolutely necessary. Mr. N. Thyagarajan opined that if they were to progress and advance as a nation, they should not cut themselves from the methods which enabled them to acquire knowledge. A knowledge of English was necessary as a means of communication between the teacher and the taught. The resolution was put to the house and declared passed by a majority.

SEEN AT THE CIRCUS.



Some of the noteworthy feats at Ramlekar's Circus, now performing in Bombay.

NEW AUSTRALIAN CABINET

Mr. Lyons To Be Premier

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Melbourne.—It is officially announced that in the new Australian Cabinet, Mr. Lyons will be the Prime Minister and the Treasurer, Mr. Latham, Attorney-General, and Minister for External Affairs and Industry, Fenton Postmaster General, Mr. Bruce Assistant Treasurer and Sir George Pearce Minister for Defence.—Reuter.

Owing to destruction of two small railway bridges by floods, railway communication between Turkey and rest of Europe has been interrupted.—Reuter.

BRITAIN STILL FEUDAL

—:o:—

500 YEARS' CLAIMS AGAINST TENANTS

Duke's £600 For "Defence" Of A Castle In Ruins

"Reynolds's" Illustrated Weekly publishes the following:—

Most people think that the manorial feudalism of the Middle Ages is a thing of the past, never to be revived. But many small property owners have been startled during the past few days by substantial claims made against them by Lords of the Manors under "rights" more than 500 years old.

These preposterous demands are now being made under powers conferred by the Property Act of 1922, the operation of which did not take effect until this year.

When the measure was rushed into law at the instance of the late Lord Birkenhead, it was regarded merely as an amending Bill to correct a technical irregularity.

It was never anticipated by Parliament that it would revive and provide veritable gold mines for "my lords," as well as lucrative harvests for astute lawyers.

By a cruel irony, most of the properties affected are village cottages owned by working class tenants.

A typical instance of the iniquitous nature of these demands is provided by the experience of a woman in the village of West Hoathly, Sussex.

While sitting at breakfast a few mornings ago she was staggered to receive a lawyer's letter demanding the immediate payment of £32 for the "enfranchisement" of a blacksmith's shop that has not existed for many generations. Originally the shop occupied part of her garden.

The youthful Duke of Norfolk, as one of the hereditary Lords of Lewes, is to receive £600 from a small tradesman in that town for the extinction of fines and quit-rents levied on a small piece of land as far back as the Middle Ages, on an undertaking from the then Lords of Lewes that they would maintain, the defences of the town and castle against the French. Lewes Castle is now an historic ruin, preserved at the expense of the State.

HERIOT RIGHTS.

Legal representatives of the Manor of Ote Hall, Wivelsfield, are demanding over £1,000 to abolish an annual quit-rent of 11s. and certain "heroit" rights.

A "heriot" is the so-called right of a lord of the manor to seize "the best fat beast" when a copyhold or customary freehold property changes hand. When "a lord" dies, the heir is also entitled to take a "best beast" from each of the occupiers of a copyhold property on the "manor" roll.

Few cottage-owners keep "best-beasts" these days, so this right has generally lapsed by disuse.

The same fate of neglect has fallen upon the sinecure office of Steward of the Manor. The steward, nowadays, does nothing.

But by the Birkenhead Act of 1922, full compensation is enforced to be paid to the lord for the loss of his heriot rights and to the steward for the loss of his emoluments!

On seven cottages in West Hoathly one owned by a widow and another by an unemployed man, he so-called steward—a retired solicitor—is to draw £6 from each humble owner. Not a duty has he ever performed!

Throughout the whole country, lawyers are examining the "Court Rolls" of some hundreds of manors. Thousands of small properties are involved.

LAWYER'S FEES.

Many of these manor rolls are extremely complicated, involving heavy legal expenses to establish the lord's claims. The lord is not asked to pay these expenses. They figure in the bill ultimately to be collected from some poor property owner.

A few years ago a labourer living near Uckfield, rented a cottage at 4s. per week until forced to buy it "to keep a roof over his head," as he put it. There was a quit-rent of 8d. per annum which he continued to pay the lord of the manor.

Within the last month he has been stunned by his lord's claim for £150 to be paid forthwith.

This substantial sum is to be paid to a man and his legal agents for not a single service performed since the 15th century, when the land only was let out with not a building on it.

Before 1930, only the copyhold owner or tenant of the property had the power to demand the abolition of these manorial rights by commuting them by valuation or voluntary agreement.

But this right has not been exercised in thousands of cases, because the annual payment of from 2d. to sometimes 12s. or 14s. was convenient to meet. There was not the slightest risk of a heriot having to be paid in the vast majority of cases in the ordinary way.

1,200 YEARS.

The Act of 1922, however, confers full powers for the first time upon the lords of the manor to determine the present-day values of every class of right in all properties still in nominal tribute to these ancient manors. Such claims are to be levied before 1935, after which date the rights are to be deemed to be invalid.

A small garage proprietor near East Grinstead has been called upon to pay the equivalent of 1,200 years' purchase for a quit-rent of 4d. per annum.

Four cottages at Petworth, in West Sussex, are involved in a dispute with Lord Leconfield over the capitalised value of 8d. per annum.

A manorial claim in Hertfordshire has just been settled at over four figures.

From now until 1935 such cases will be multiplied all over the country. Lawyers have spent the last two years searching through musty as well as many a doubtful title-deed for manorial claims.

Many doubtful claims will be made, about which owners must be on their guard.

"The Lords of Lewes" served a claim for £80 on the Sussex Archaeological Society for their use of a certain site as offices. In the end, £5 5s. proved enough to satisfy the rights of this manor.

APPEAL QUESTION.

The claws of feudalism can be kept trimmed to some extent, under the 1922 Act, by

(1) An appeal to the Minister of Agriculture to arbitrate on terms laid down in the Act, and

(2) To arrange for payments extending over 20 years of the sum finally agreed upos as extinguishing the manor's rights.

Defenders of these exactions do so on the ground that properties subject to these feudal risks have changed hands at lower prices than those absolutely freehold.

The answer is that feudalism has done nothing to improve their value at any time. In the early stages it extorted heriot after heriot that more than outweighed the original value of the strip of land.

As long as the right remained with the property-owner alone to redeem the land from the fines of feudalism, he felt secure and took little heed of the few pence due to be paid each year. In fact, oftes driven to get a house at almost any price he disregarded the effect of these manor rights on the purchase price.

But now that the Property Act of 1922 places the initiative in the hands of the lords of the manors, the persistence of these feudalistic anomalies is turned into as important public question.

Already, the basis of compensation and the procedures adopted to extinguish these obnoxious rights are proving an outrageous farce.

Feudalism is merely being dressed up in the refinment and sanctions of the Parliamentary law to plunder and pillage the poor much as it ever did. A ramp if ever there was one designed by lawyers to Retter their own made and operated by "lords" as willing as ever to live by owning and not by earning.

ATTACK ON ANGLICAN BISHOP

Serious Injuries Inflicted.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Shanghai.—A Brutal attack on the Anglican bishop of Western China Howard Mowll while leaving for Chengtaun in a native boat from Chungking on his return into the diocese, after leave in England has resulted in injuries in head and knife thrust in the back. The Chinese unexpectedly boarded the vessel and were mistaken for local officials, when they suddenly produced revolvers and demanded money and valuables, tiring overhead to add weight to their threat. Mrs. Mowll was also slightly injured by blows on the head with revolvers. Mr. Mowll and his wife were previously the victims of bandits in 1925, when they were held up for ransom for a month in the wilds of China.—Reuter.

At a public meeting of several South Indian Associations held at the Napoo Hall. Matunga, on Thursday, a resolution was passed placing on record its sense of loss sustained by the sad death of Mr. K. Sunderasa Aiyar.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.